

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVII, No. 52.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JUNE 26 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2498.

HOUSE PASSES THE EIGHTEEN MONTHS BILL BY ITEMS

Few Changes, the Fight Being Principally on Kapiolani Park Appropriation.

For the first time during this extra session the House managed in one day to cover all the ground in one of the appropriation bills. Every item in the eighteen months measure was put through, leaving only the administrative sections to be taken up and handled. It is safe to say that the principal reason for this was that the rules were waived and the bill considered on second reading in the House proper, and not in the Committee of the Whole House, which usually leads to more or less of horse play.

There were very few changes in the bill, several slight amendments being made, one of them the reduction of the Honolulu Park Commission items from \$18,000 to \$12,000. The Hilo park got \$3,000 and a committee will consider the matter of the same amount for a Maui park. The garbage crematorium item was held up on the grounds that it is a county item, and the matter will be investigated before action.

The Senate sustained all the vetoes of the Governor on the Unpaid Bills items, rendering hopeless and helpless the fight in the House. The Loan Bill was then taken up and passed without change, except in the matter of the Armory, which got \$10,000, the high lift pump, which was given \$13,000 more, all the other matters being as in the bill, the single negative vote on the passage of the bill being that of Senator C. Brown. The Lahaina unpaid bills item was then passed.

There will be an early adjournment this afternoon so that the members of the lower House may go to the butts and shoot in the team match. This will begin at 3 o'clock.

IN THE HOUSE.

When the Journal of the House had been read Paele moved to expunge from the records the ruling of the chair against his motion to reconsider the Amara fire claim. Harris contended logically that to alter records would leave the Journal showing that an irregular transaction had taken place which was impossible. The motion was lost and the Journal was then approved.

Kupihena in the search for information introduced the following saying that there was a doubt in his mind as to the legality of the acts which had been passed and therefore he presented the resolution as follows:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives that the following questions be submitted to the Attorney-General for his official opinion:

1. Does the Organic Act require that all bills passed by either of the two Houses of the Legislature should be certified by a "Speaker" in the House of Representatives, and by a "President" in the House of Senate, with their respective clerks? What section or sections in the Organic Act sustain that requirement?

2. Does not the Organic Act give the official name of the presiding officer mentioned in Section 47, to be a "chairman" as given in Section 24, and not a "Speaker" or "President"?

3. Can any of the two Houses of Legislature determine or pass any rule of procedure which is contrary or inconsistent with the Organic Act?

EIGHTEEN MONTHS BILL.

Paele supported the resolution but it was lost by eight to twelve and the House went to the order of the day, second reading of the eighteen months current expense bill. Kellinell moved to take up the bill item by item, but Paele insisted that the Organic Act made necessary the reading of the bill throughout. The House suspended the rules and took up the bill, the first item meeting with the objection of Paele and Olli that the Organic Act provided that there must be complete reading of the bill.

The first items went along nicely until the St. Louis Exposition item was reached. Fernandez led a fight on the provision that any unexpended balance in the fund of \$30,000 be available during the next year, principally because he did not seem to understand it. The item was deferred to permit of discussion later.

The Judiciary Department got its \$2,750 without question, and the Attorney-General's Department received \$79,000 for support of prisoners and incidentals. Harris had a new item, \$5,000 for defense of fisheries cases, but there was almost a solid vote of the Home Rulers and Home Rule Republicans and the item was killed.

The Treasury Department was given \$261,350 as asked. Under the Department of Public Works, the Mausoleum item caused a little discussion but it passed as in the bill. There was a little muttering over the \$45,000 as there was over the Park Commission but all went through to the end at \$372,700.

COUNTY AND TERRITORY.

Vida offered an amendment of \$12,000 to repay the Coney Estate for land taken for the construction of the Tanalan road through Kalaupapa.

Harris moved reference to a special committee and made the point of order that the roads were turned over to the counties and as this was a Territorial expense bill there could be nothing affecting the county control of the roads.

Kalama said this was a good point for the outside members for they would now be able to see that there were no items in the bill which were purely Oahu items. The chair held the point well taken and suggested that a relief bill should be introduced.

Lewis suggested \$3,000 for the Hilo park and this brought another discussion.

Paele took up the matter of the distribution of the funds, saying that there was a great difference between the Territorial and county matters and urging the Kalaupapa matter as one that should be passed.

Kalama moved to reconsider the Park Commission item and then as a debate was imminent moved a recess which was carried.

PARK ITEM RECONSIDERED.

Upon reassembling the House voted to reconsider the Honolulu Park Commission item, and then Kalama moved to reconsider, saying it was improper to take money from his county for the beautification of Oahu county. Kumale and Aylett defended the item saying that it was government property, the Territory alone owned it and could control it and therefore it was a just charge against the Territory.

Fernandez said that the public grounds were free to everyone from city or country, and he thought the park should be cared for properly. But he thought the amount of \$18,000 too much and therefore he moved to reduce it to \$9,000. Aylett moved to amend by adding \$3,000 or to vote \$12,000 for the period. John Gandall urged the necessity for pleasure grounds and said that no better advertisement could be had than to perpetuate beauty spots. The motion to strike out was lost and Fernandez's amendment to place the figure at \$12,000 was accepted by the House.

Lewis, of Hilo, moved to insert an item for the expense of the park at that city, \$2,000, which Knudsen moved to amend to \$2,000, but withdrew it and the item passed at \$3,000 without any objection.

Kalama asked \$2,000 for Wells' Park, Wailuku, but this was referred to the Public Lands Committee. Kellinell came back with an appropriation of \$5,000 to create a park on Maui. There was a long time spent over the discussion and it ended with the referring of the whole matter to the Finance Committee.

The paragraph dealing with public grounds, \$5,460, went through handsily as did those of the Department of Public Instruction, \$92,500. Pula moved to add an item of \$5,000 for a building for female students from without Honolulu. Kumale moved to add the words "to be under the charge of the School Agent of Honolulu." There was a long discussion over the proposal and finally Chillingworth worded it to provide for furnishing homes for worthy pupils of the Normal School, \$5,000, which was adopted.

The Public Land Bureau received \$11,625. Under the head of Agriculture Bureau \$41,600 was appropriated and likewise \$38,925 for the Survey Department was approved.

CHANGES AT SETTLEMENT.

Under the Board of Health the consideration progressed rapidly until the provisions item for Kalaupapa was reached and there Vida had the point of order increased to twenty-five pounds a week. Nakaleka had two items inserted, one of \$1250 for road from Kalaupapa to Waikolu, and \$750 for a derick.

The item, running expenses garbage crematorium, \$6,000, was deferred as there

A BAD ORDER FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The Baggage of Through Steamship Passengers Must Be Inspected Here and the Tariff Levied On Dutiable Articles.

Under a new order from the Treasury Department received by Collector Stackable yesterday the baggage of all passengers on through steamers which call at this port will be examined by the custom officers here. As a result passengers, whether bound for Europe or for the United States, will be required to submit their effects to examination in Honolulu, and with the small force of men at the disposal of the collector, there is likely to be a delay of hours in making the necessary inspection. Passengers will have small chance, if the stay of the steamer is short, to see the town.

The new order is one of the most important issued for some time, and is the result of the investigations of the Treasury Department through a special agent. There is likely to be considerable inconvenience caused to through passengers by reason of the new order, though only the hand baggage will be examined here, the heavy trunks to be put into sealed compartments to be opened at the port of destination.

The new order requires that:

"The hand baggage and steamer trunks of through passengers arriving on vessels from foreign countries destined for San Francisco or other Pacific coast ports shall be examined at your port, and the heavy baggage of such passengers, containing articles not required for the immediate purpose of the journey, shall be placed in a sealed compartment on board the vessel, and a manifest thereof, showing the name of each passenger, the check number on each trunk, the number of pieces of baggage, and the condition of the lock or seal, shall be forwarded by each vessel to the Collector of Customs at the port of destination in care of the boarding officer at said port, where the seals shall be broken and the baggage examined in the usual manner."

Collector Stackable in the same communication is ordered to discontinue the practice of placing domestic baggage of passengers sailing from Honolulu, and of passengers from foreign ports whose baggage has been passed, in sealed compartments. The reason given is that "the baggage of the latter two classes of passengers is not subject to examination at the port of destination on the mainland any more than the baggage of passengers traveling between any other two ports strictly within the limits of the United States, unless an attempted fraud upon the revenue is suspected, in which case customs officers are expected to exercise a wise discretion."

A. C. GEHR SAYS HE WILL BUILD THE KOHALA DITCH

"I intend to put in an application immediately with the Land Commissioner for the Kohala water franchise," said A. C. Gehr yesterday. He has just returned from Washington and other Eastern cities and announces now that he has come back to build the Kohala ditch. "I am ready to bid for it now. I came back to get the franchise and I intend to remain here now until I do it."

"The Secretary of the Interior has said over his own signature that the authority to grant the franchise lies with the Territorial government, and I am going to ask now that my application be considered. Congress has refused to pass the bill asked by the Hawaii Ditch Co., and will not pass a similar bill. I was the only one to fight it at first but afterwards the Bishop Estate helped to beat it. But Parker, Ballou and McClanahan might have known that such a law as they asked would never be passed. So I am not claiming any too much credit."

"There are two applications now before the Executive Council, mine and the one of the Hawaii Ditch Co. I want it considered now. Since presenting the application two years ago, I have been working in Washington and the East. The capital to build the ditch is behind me, and I am ready to build it now. The money was ready when I first presented an application, and it is still ready."

"I don't know anything about the sale of the Bishop Waipio valley water rights to Parker, but it won't make any difference. I just heard a report of it on my return. It won't affect me. I am ready now to bid for the Kohala mountain water rights. That is what I came here for, and that is my business from now on."

was an opinion that this should be a county item.

The Hospital items passed until the Leahl, Incurables, hospital was reached. Wright moved to increase to \$15,000, but he could not carry his point. Kupihena moved to increase the Kapiolani Home item from \$7,200 to \$10,000, but could not get the votes. Wright wanted more than \$3,000 for the Kona Orphanage, but he could not get the votes.

The Molokai steamer subsidy was amended so as to compel stops at Pukoo and Honouliuli-Maloo both ways. The entire amount for the Board of Health is \$432,625.

Aylett tried to increase the incidentals for the band to \$2,000 from \$1,800, but the House stood by the bill. Aylett wanted the words "to other islands" stricken out of the paragraph so that they might go to other places on Oahu. The item was referred to a special committee to apportion the amount which will be paid by each county, so that if the band does not visit that county then the pro rata will not be paid over. Wright, Kalama and Knudsen are on the committee.

The remainder of the items were passed so that the only thing remaining to be done is to consider the administrative sections, which means that the bill should pass second reading today and be finished by the end of the week.

IN THE SENATE.

Governor Dole was sustained in his

BETTER FEELING IN COLOMBIA OVER CANAL

Richmond's Labor Troubles Lead To the Shedding of Blood By the Militia.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, June 25.—There is a better sentiment in Colombia towards the canal and the chances of the ratification of the treaty are less gloomy than they were a week ago.

Flood Sufferers Get Scant Relief.

TOPEKA, June 25.—The million dollar appropriation for the relief of flood sufferers has been defeated after a long wrangle. Taxes on property destroyed by the flood have been remitted. The session, which adjourns tomorrow, has been practically resultless.

Richmond's Labor Crisis.

RICHMOND, Va., June 25.—In a collision today between strikers and the militia, six sympathizers with the labor mob were wounded by the troops. The militia has been reinforced.

A Honolulu Honored.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 25.—Harold Dillingham of Honolulu has been elected captain of Harvard's four-oared crew.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 25.—Yale won a splendid victory over Harvard today in the annual boat races. The Yale crews won all the three events of the day by a good margin.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 25.—The battleships Alabama, Illinois, Massachusetts, the cruiser Brooklyn and the Mayflower left this port today for the Azores, where the maneuvers of the North Atlantic squadron will be held.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—In response to the intense and widespread feeling growing out of the recent Jewish massacres, President Roosevelt will send a formal protest to Russia on the treatment of its Jewish population.

BELGRADE, Serbia, June 25.—King Peter took the oath of office today surrounded by the conspirators and army leaders who made possible his accession to the throne of Serbia. The King's first official act was to confirm the appointment of the Ministry that has conducted the affairs of the country since the murder of Alexander.

KIEL, Germany, June 25.—Emperor William this morning made his official visit to the German fleet assembled at Kiel, and was received on board the visiting warships honoring the naval maneuvers. The Emperor praised in highest terms the good discipline and general proficiency shown by the naval forces of his country.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 25.—Hardly recovered from the horrors of the recent floods and with the Legislature in session to furnish relief, Topeka was today the victim of a cloudburst. Extensive damage has been done by this latest disaster. Waters are rising and the people are almost panic stricken with fear of a repetition of recent horrors.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DOLE TALKED WITH ROOSEVELT

E. P. Dole formerly Attorney General for the Territory returned yesterday morning on the Korea. He is in the best of health and expects to remain here in the future, though his plans have not been definitely arranged. Naturally Mr. Dole is much elated over the decision in the Osaki Mankichi case which he argued before the Supreme Court at Washington.

While in Washington Mr. Dole had an interview with the President and it was in the characteristic Roosevelt manner.

"I called on President Roosevelt with Senator Foster, one morning just before he left for the West," said Mr. Dole yesterday.

"The President was in a hurry, and there were six or eight senators with him and men coming and going all the time."

"I am very glad to see you Mr. Dole, very glad to see you, how is your cousin?" was the way Mr. Dole related the interview yesterday.

"His health is a great deal better than it was two years ago" was my reply.

"Glad to hear it, glad to hear it, and how is my friend George Carter getting along?"

"Very well."

"Glad to hear it, glad to hear it. I have had lots of trouble with those islands, lots of trouble, lots of trouble. I've stood by your cousin and Mr. Carter; they are the right kind of people. Very glad to have met you Mr. Dole, very glad to have met you."

"The language is practically verbatim" said Mr. Dole "but the rapidity with which it was spoken cannot appear in print." Mr. Dole expresses himself as much pleased with the decision in the Mankichi case. As showing the drift of the argument he said that Mr. Justice Brown asked Mr. Couderc to answer the argument that a state of anarchy would have prevailed in the islands if any other course had been followed. "The Japanese was only a pawn in the game" said Mr. Dole. "I had hardly any hope of Chief Justice Fuller or Mr. Justice Harlan holding for the Territory, but I expected Justices White, Brown and Day to hold that way. I was doubtful of the other four and am glad I got a majority."

"I have been visiting relatives in New England for some time, and also spent some time in California. I have come back in an entirely different condition of health and expect to buckle down to hard work now."

(Continued on page 8.)

HONOLULU WHARVES ARE TO BE GIVEN A HANDSOME SUM

The Passage of the Six Months' Bill in the House of Representatives.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

It took the House several minutes to discover that there were not enough of the enemies of the Governor present to pass anything over his veto, and while they were finding this out two items in the message of disapproval of part of the Unpaid Bills Act had gone by the board. The vote in neither case was sufficient to show disapproval of the governor, though with the absent members present the Amara claim might have been passed, there being seventeen votes for overriding.

The Wright item was veto-sustained with only eleven votes in favor of the claimant from Kona. Then the men who oppose everything just because it comes from the governor, found that they could not hope to pass the Hawaii police bills and so forced a postponement of consideration until Thursday, and immediately the House adjourned.

The Senate took up the consideration of the Loan Bill and made some changes in it, among the most prominent being the raising of the wharf item to \$400,000 and the cutting out of Honokaa landing and the long description of how School Street extension must run.

IN THE HOUSE.

When the House met it was to receive formally the petition which Wright had offered previously. The paper is a petition of property holders in Richards street and prays that the government will proceed to complete the widening of Richards street, by the cutting back of the street through certain strips of the property fronting on the Ewa side of the street. The petition sets forth that the protrusions are unsightly and that the street would be greatly improved. The petition was referred to the Public Lands committee.

The Oahu delegation then reported to the Committee of the Whole House, which had taken up the salaries bill, PAY FOR RESERVOIR KEEPERS.

Kupieha moved to insert an item of \$600 for Keeper of Nuuanu Reservoir. Harris moved to make the pay \$75 a month or \$900 which was accepted, and there was a long discussion over the point. The present item is "Reservoir Keepers \$600" and there was a deal of talk over the matter before finally there was a vote passing the new item with a large majority.

Lewis said he wanted to insert an item for reservoir keeper, Hilo, \$300, but the House did not entertain this, there being no second.

Pulaa wanted "two pol inspectors, Kohala, \$15 a month each, \$180." He talked at some length showing that Chinese were engaged in pol making now and should be watched. Kellinot tried to have a Walluku milk and pol inspector \$180, but he was ruled out of order and Pulaa's amendment was then refused by a vote of ten ayes to thirteen noes.

The administrative sections were then read and those of a general nature passed without question. When that providing for the appropriations made in the bill to carry over for the biennial period was read, Kalama moved to strike it out, saying that it was an expression of doubt as to the validity of the county act.

CHANCE FOR ANOTHER SESSION.

If the courts should declare the County act of no force then the Governor should see the necessity of calling an extra session where such an act could be considered.

Harris said the argument should not hold as the people would not support the Legislature in making necessary this expense to the Territory, and this little provision would prevent the necessity.

Long interrupted to say that the people were determined to have county government and would not cease to struggle for it. If the county act should fail in the courts then the Governor should be compelled to call another session of the Legislature.

IS FAVORABLE TO PEOPLE.

Andrade said that in his opinion the county act would stand, but the provision was wise and would be of great value to the people. He did not think that the people would approve of another session as it would be a burden on the tax payers. There might be sections declared illegal without nullifying the bill but if the title was knocked out the law would be ineffective. But the protection of the people by the provision of the present act was ample and should be provided.

Kaniho argued that there were two subjects under the title of this bill and that

MAY MEAN LONG WAIT.

Chillingworth said it was a remote possibility that the courts would decide within the life of the appropriation bill, what was the status of the County Bill. He said the recent case of the murderer showed that the Supreme Court of the United States might take more than two years.

Pulaa moved the section pass as in the bill but the motion failed by five ayes to eighteen noes. The motion to strike out was then passed by seventeen to six. Section six was passed and the title was approved after which a motion was carried that the committee rise and recommend that the bill pass its second reading. The committee rose but as the report was not ready the House took a recess.

SIX MONTHS BILL PASSES.

Immediately upon reassembling the

Senate notified the House of the adoption of the Conference Committee on House bill No. 3, the current account bill. When the letter had been received by the House, Harris presented the report of that committee and its consideration was immediately taken up. The report was read in English only and immediately there was a motion to adopt the report. Wright, however, moved to print the report so that members could compare it with the original. The Wright motion was lost and the report of the committee, embodying the changes as previously reported was then adopted by a vote of eighteen to four. Wright tried to file an objection to the vote but was ruled out of order.

MUST VOTE ON ITEMS.

The Attorney General's communication on the veto message was then read. In it the Attorney General said that in his opinion each item vetoed constituted a separate veto and should be considered singly. The law giving the Governor the power to veto separate items was cited and in conclusion the Attorney General says:

"This allows the Governor to veto one or more items in any appropriation bill, and acting under this power every item vetoed is a distinct act by the Governor which must be repassed if his veto is to be overridden."

WRIGHT ITEM IS KILLED.

The communication was ordered spread on the Journal after which an effort was made to have consideration of the veto put over until Friday. Harris saying the Senate had put it up to the House to act first on the Pauoa bill, and that now the House should await action by the Senate. A motion to adjourn was then made and lost and the consideration of the Wright item \$80 was taken up. Wright wanted it placed last but the House would not and he then suggested that he would withdraw the claim, but that was impossible and the voting proceeded, the veto being sustained by ten ayes to eleven noes.

The Amara fire claim next came up. Paele explaining that the House should stand by the widows and orphans. The vote on this item was then called and the result was only seventeen votes against the veto, which in consequence was sustained.

At once the enemies of the Governor saw they did not have sufficient votes to override any vetoes and began a struggle to suspend action until it was possible to get more votes. Fernandez moved to postpone action, the chair ruling him out of order. At once there was a torrent. Aylett argued that the motion was in order, Kaniho and Paele sustaining the point.

Fernandez appealed from the ruling of the chair and the presiding officer was convinced that he had made a mistake in his ruling, by a vote of nine to seventeen.

Fernandez' motion to postpone consideration until Thursday was then put and carried fourteen to seven, after which the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Immediately after the opening formalities yesterday morning, the Senate took up for second reading House bill No. 2, making special appropriations for the use of the Government of the Territory during the two years to end June 30, 1905, out of the loan authorized by Act 42 of the Session Laws of 1903.

HONOLULU WHARVES RAISED.

The first of the Territorial items was for reorganization of wharf system, \$250,000, and on motion of Senator McCandless, seconded by Senator Isenberg, it was raised to \$400,000 and specialized for Honolulu. After the voting of \$6000 for wharf and shed at McGreggor's landing, Maui, a raid was led by Senator C. Brown on wharves and landings elsewhere. He opposed the items of \$5000 for Pukoo, Molokai, \$20,000 for Lahaina, \$20,000 for Honokaa and \$50,000 for Kahului. McGreggor's landing was all right, being a substitute for Maalea bay. As for Honokaa, there was no place for a wharf, unless one could be built out upon the air.

Senator McCandless backed the opposition, contending that the \$150,000 for wharves and landings, general, in the current appropriations should suffice for all outposts. Senator Achi

KING PETER CHARGED WITH BEING ARCH-CONSPIRATOR IN THE MURDER

MARK HANNA'S AMBITION.



MARK HANNA AND JOHN MITCHELL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

CLEVELAND, O., June 23.—M. A. Hanna denies that he will retire from politics and says he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., June 23.—The American Christian Home Missionary Society is sending missionaries into the feud districts of Kentucky.

RICHMOND, June 23.—The car men are out on a strike and rioting. The troops have been called out.

CANON CITY, Colo., June 23.—Following the escape of six convicts yesterday by blowing up the prison gates with dynamite, a general search of the penitentiary has been made. A great many explosives have been found, showing that the convicts were prepared for a general destruction of the place if the first attempt was not successful.

COUNCIL NOT AGITATED OVER COOPER'S POSITION

There was no cabinet row in the Executive Chamber yesterday morning over the question of Henry E. Cooper's withdrawal of his resignation as Superintendent of Public Works.

No meeting of the Executive Council, formal or informal, was held in the afternoon to compose dissension or to consider the matter in any way. Commissioner Boyd and Attorney General Andrews consulted the Governor on other business.

The Republican Senators, up to yesterday evening, had not taken counsel together over the rival candidacies for headship of the Public Works Department.

In the meantime Mr. Cooper is considering the withdrawal of his resignation. The Governor heartily expresses the hope that he will decide to retain the office.

A movement is on foot to get up a strong petition of business men, asking Mr. Cooper to withdraw his resignation. Should the Senate majority throw its influence on the same side of the scales, Mr. Cooper would hardly be able to resist the pressure to remain.

broke in with compromises to reduce the items one-half.

Senator Baldwin made a vigorous defense of the Maui and Molokai items, appealing to the recorded desires of the people in mass meeting. Possibly the Government might buy the existing wharf at Kahului from the Kahului Railroad Co.

Mr. Brown pointed out that in the loan bill any amount not expended would be tied up, unlike items in the current revenue bill. He also said a wharf at Kihel would be more sensible than wharves where not needed.

In the end the Pukoo item was deferred, the Lahaina item cut in half and the Honokaa and Kahului items were struck out.

Senator Baldwin hit back with a motion to strike out the \$50,000 for dredging Honolulu harbor and bar, saying it was simply operating expense from year to year and not a permanent improvement. On a vote he had but the support of Senators Kaine and J. T. Brown.

OTHER MATTERS.

The item of \$75,000 for a fireproof building for the preservation of the Government archives was, at the request of Senator C. Brown, referred to the Public Lands Committee for gaining information.

When items for counties were reached, it was agreed to strike out the word "county" in each head, on account of uncertainty as to the judicial fate of the County Act. The word was left in items for county buildings, as if there are to be no counties the houses would not be required. This verbal question, however, wore on the minds of some members so that in the end it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Items here and there were challenged, but the critics were induced to submit or be satisfied with verbal amendments. One instance was Senator

He Hints That the Regicides, Having Been Pardoned, Can't Be Punished.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

VIENNA, June 23.—King Peter of Serbia arrived here today and was welcomed by the authorities and people. In an interview he said it might be difficult to punish the regicides owing to their pardon by the Skuptschina. It is asserted here that the King himself was the arch-conspirator.

BELGRADE, June 23.—The Ministers of France, Great Britain, Holland and Turkey have left this capital.

BELGRADE, June 23.—The Minister of Commerce justifies the assassination of King Alexander and states that the King had planned to massacre 150 prominent Serbians on the day the announcement was to have been made of Queen Draga's younger brother as heir to the throne.

THE HAGUE, June 23.—The Netherlands Minister to Serbia has been ordered to leave his post before King Peter arrives at Belgrade. This action is taken as a protest against the murder of the late King and to impress King Peter's followers that the regicides must be punished as their crime demands.

CABLE NOW STRETCHES AS FAR AS THE MIDWAY STATION

MIDWAY ISLAND, June 23.—Connection of the cable laid from Guam to this island was completed today. The land line had been laid by the Anglia and it took only two days to complete the joining.

Cableship Anglia then laid shore end of Honolulu-Midway line and at once began to pay out cable on the last link of the cable, which will connect the Pacific system, by the joining at Honolulu.

News of the departure of the Anglia for Honolulu yesterday was conveyed to Superintendent Gaines of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company by the press dispatches from Manila, received during the day. Although heretofore bulletins were received when the line was open, it was perhaps due to land line disturbance that nothing was received officially yesterday.

The date set for the departure of the Anglia, in the itinerary of the cable company, was June 24, and on that basis of sailing it was thought that there would be final connection made here on July 2. The gaining of a day, of course provided that the Anglia has no trouble with the splicing of the shore end, and encounters good weather on the run, should mean then that the ship with the cargo of cable and trailing the wire, which will enable the men on the ship to speak to Honolulu around the world before the deep sea end is dropped, should appear off Honolulu harbor on the very first day of July.

This would mean one day's gain over the last schedule, and would enable the completion of the connection even before the time recently set, July 4th.

This change however is not likely to have any effect upon the plan to make the celebration of the event a dual one. The holiday will be made much of and the coming of the cable will be made the occasion of as great a demonstration as possible. There will be a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce today and it is understood that there will be a committee appointed to act with a similar body of the Merchants' Association, in preparing for the event.

FINNS MUST FIGHT FOR CZAR OR ELSE NOT FIGHT AT ALL

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—The Russian government has issued a ukase prohibiting the sale of guns or explosives of any description in Finland.

Czar Nicholas was badly put out a year ago over the failure of his attempt to raise a battalion of 280 soldiers in Finland. In response to the Czar's order to form this battalion over 11,000 recruits came forward but enough could not be secured among this number to fill out the small battalion as all those who were willing to join were unfit for military service. The men in the country who were fit for service evaded the Czar's decree. The Czar believes that the Finns are plotting rebellion. As showing their stubbornness they even refuse to serve in government posts created by him.

THE HAGUE, June 23.—A warship has been ordered to West India to protect Dutch interests.

KIEL, Germany, June 23.—The American squadron arrived here today to attend the maneuvers of the German navy.

SOFIA, June 23.—Bulgarians near here killed twenty Turkish soldiers.

BATAK, June 23.—Orders have been sent to collect provisions for one hundred thousand men at Salonica.

TOKIO, Japan, June 23.—The Japanese Foreign Office has received a dispatch from Peking announcing that the Manchurian convention has been signed by Russia and China. The final details of the convention are not given but it is thought that the conditions that occasioned a protest from the Powers have been eliminated.

LONDON, England, June 23.—A careful canvass of sentiment in Parliament indicates that a compromise on the Irish land purchase bill will likely be passed by a good majority. The possible changes in the bill will not impair the general principles laid down in the original measure, which provides for the purchase of lands by present tenants with the assistance of the Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—President Roosevelt today made a formal demand that Postmaster General Payne shall vigorously prosecute members of his department and all others connected with the Postoffice frauds. There has been a feeling from the outset that Payne was disposed to be lukewarm toward the wayward officials of his department and that the President was disposed, for political reasons, to let Mr. Payne take the easy course. Since returning from his Western trip the President has given the exposure of Postoffice irregularities a large share of his attention. The announcement made today assures that the operations of department officers will be run to earth and every guilty man punished if possible.

YEAR'S WORK WELL DONE

Governor Dole on Right Kind of Charity.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The annual meeting of the Associated Charities was held yesterday in the association rooms on Alakea street. Officers for the new year were elected, and there were interesting reports from those that served during the past year.

Mrs. G. M. Whitney read her report as secretary detailing the work of the society for the year. She expressed regret at the resignation of Geo. R. Carter as Treasurer, but was pleased that the society had obtained such a capable successor in Clarence H. Cooke. Mrs. Whitney also said that the success of the organization was due in a larger measure to the efforts of Governor Dole, the president. Mrs. Berger was also complimented and the suggestion made that she be permitted a vacation with the hope that she attend the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Portland.

Mrs. Whitney spoke also of the necessity for legislative aid and closed with the expression: "We hope and believe that the Association has shown itself to be so helpful and useful a factor in our varied life here—that it will not fail to receive the moral and financial support it deserves from all charitable and philanthropic men and women upon these islands."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The treasurer's report showed receipts from member's dues \$342, donations \$1178.42, from Dr. Wille's entertainment \$300.10 making a total of \$1820.52. There was a balance remaining from last year \$133.03 and the disbursements the past year were \$1841.23 leaving a balance on hand of \$112.55.

REPORT OF MANAGER.

The report of Mrs. Berger as manager of the Associated Charities was as follows:

Report of the work of the Associated Charities for the year ending June 17, 1902.

We have added 123 new names to our records this year. 73 of these applications were from single men, 11 from single women, and 41 were family cases. Besides these, there were the many recurrent cases, bringing the total number of persons relieved up to 423. 100 people have received clothing, and 843 meals were furnished. 24 cases were sent to the Queen's Hospital, and 5 to the Home for Incurables. 10 were sent to Kona Orphanage, 5 to the Castle Home for Children, 3 to the Salvation Army Rescue Home, and 1 to the Girls' Industrial School.

One thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-five cents dispensed for the affiliating societies, and \$288.35 for private and specific cases, make a total of \$1462.35 dispensed from this office. There were 1507 office interviews, and the Manager has made 90 visits. 20 societies now affiliate with the Associated Charities, and our relations with them and with the institutions furnishing indoor relief have centralized the work and simplified it greatly.

In comparing these figures with previous reports, we find a falling off in the number of new applications, which is easily accounted for. Several thousand people belonging to the working classes have left this country in the last two years, and fewer sailors now come to this port. The Police Department have helped us in the Porto Rican cases by compelling the men either to work or go to prison. And too, four years' work in this office has made us pretty well acquainted with the poor who are always with us. Their cases have been investigated, and the proper societies are giving them regular relief.

The number of institutions giving indoor relief is constantly increasing, the most of them receiving Government aid, making the burden of caring for special cases much lighter for the benevolent few who heretofore have borne it almost alone. Aged foreigners and convalescents still need domiciles, and when these are provided by the Government or otherwise, the care of the dependent in this Territory will be comparatively easy.

Several decrepit old men have come to this city in the past year, and in some cases have demanded support. When possible we have promptly sent them back to the country from which they came, asking them to discourage others from leaving their homes for such a purpose.

There are two or three men begging in this city for money to bury their dead. Three have applied to this office at different times for money for that purpose, but we have never yet been able to locate the body. Neither has the undertaker. We have no means of knowing how much money these men collect, because those who give do not report to this office; but they must receive some encouragement, or they would cease begging. They apply here only once, always asking for money, and I send them to the undertaker with the assurance that they shall receive the assistance they require. Need-

to our notice this year. Deserted wives, neglected and abused children, old and destitute men and women, and much sickness, suffering and want. But, notwithstanding the hard times, with the prompt, generous and intelligent co-operation of the affiliating societies, and the generous contributions of friends of our work, we have been able to meet all emergencies. It always takes some time to adjust ourselves to new conditions, but the poor have been very ready to see that only those whose cases were very serious could demand much assistance in these hard times. Fortunately the donations of clothing are generous and frequent, being a great help to the needy.

With our system, where each society takes care of its own, the burden is not so great on any one, and can be borne more easily. We were very anxious last September, wondering how we could meet the emergencies of the year. But the end of the year is at hand, with the work done, and no over-drafts. EDITH F. BERGER.

GOVERNOR DOLE'S ADDRESS.

Governor Dole the president of the organization made a brief address which was in substance as follows:

"The subject of pauperism has only recently become a matter of social science. Formerly almsgiving was regarded as a subject of religious duty. To give alms, to give money to the poor, was held up as the mark of a good man at all times. The Pharisees in the time of Christ so regarded it and recognized it as a religious duty, and even so astute an observer as Jesus spoke of almsgiving as one of the regular duties of life.

"It is interesting to see how all this is changed. Now one who gives alms, is not considered a wise doer, but as rather doing harm by encouraging a pauper class.

"Attention was first called to this fact perhaps, by an act of the English Parliament, which attempted to bring a larger portion of the people under the Pauper act, but this had the effect of so increasing the number of paupers that it was repealed. Immediately upon the passage of a new law pauperism was again checked.

"In case of financial stringency many who have been previously self supporting, pass over into the pauper class and many thus lose their self-respect and become habitual paupers. Great benefit is to be anticipated by the study of the social aspects of charity and we are now in a better condition to get at the root of pauperism than ever before. If Jesus Christ were again on earth He would doubtless now recommend some such plan as the work of Associated Charities. Instead of the simple almsgiving which was all that was known at that time, and have little to say about pauperism.

"The manager's paper was extremely interesting and I feel that it is worth much to have the statement made in public that people are not so willing to take charity as a right, as they were a few years ago, but recognize that they must be very needy to be subjects of relief.

Anyone understanding our peculiar social conditions will see how alert we must be to prevent pauperism. Such a place as Porto Rico might be mentioned as an illustration of the conditions that may exist where pauperism is not held in check, and without great care we shall be in the same condition. As it is, the Associated Charities and the efficient police force have thus far kept begging down. The Porto Ricans here understand and often complain that they are not allowed to beg on our streets. The old house to house application for clothing, money and food has nearly disappeared since the work of the Associated Charities began to be felt.

"The Associated Charities is doing a work of great importance, investigating and collecting statistics, and professional paupers are afraid of it. They have learned that they cannot get money without real pilikia. Investigation is the foundation of this system and with government assistance and the sympathy of other societies we can prevent begging from getting a foothold here."

After a general discussion of relief work in the city, during which the need of a home for aged white men similar to Lunallilo Home was urged by Governor Dole, the election of officers was held. All of the old officers were re-elected as follows:

President, Hon. S. B. Dole; first Vice president, Rev. Alexander Mackintosh; second Vice President, Mrs. John Usborne; Secretary, Mrs. J. M. Whitney; Treasurer, Mr. C. H. Cooke.

Mrs. Berger was granted a month's vacation by the society.

RESOLUTIONS AND POINT OF ORDER CONSUME DAY

The House Does Little But Talk and That Principally on Idle Topics.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

It was not a working day in the House, rather one for having a good time, and the members had it seemingly. The day was spent without appreciable advance in its work, the only thing done being the passing through second reading of the Six Months Salary Bill.

Vida made an attack on Marston Campbell, which as he declared was just as well aimed at the head of the department, but he wanted to land someone, as he put it, and so aimed at the subordinate. But it was not to be a landslide attack, for Harris had it referred to a special committee, which will hear all evidence before the Legislature gets a chance to go on record.

The entire afternoon was taken up with a desultory discussion over a few points of order made against an attempt to reconsider the veto of the Amara fire claims item, and the consideration of those vetoes referring to the land claims on Maui and Hawaii, as well as the Hawaii police matter. It was neither interesting nor important.

The Senate replaced in the Loan Bill all the Maui wharf items, and the Hilo Senator won out the amount which was cut off from Honokaa wharf. That the Senate took to heart the County Bill decision, was shown by the changes made in the Loan Bill headings.

IN THE HOUSE.

It took three-fourths of an hour for the janitors to clear up the debris caused by the falling of a large portion of the ceiling just in front of the Speaker's desk. The House was almost complete, just one member being absent.

The Secretary of the Territory notified the House that the Governor had signed Act 7, to appropriate money to defray the expenses of the Auditor in furnishing blanks and blank books to the Counties; Act 8, amending Act 1 of the special session and Act 9, to appropriate money for the further expenses of the Senate.

The Public Lands Committee reported favorably upon the resolution of Kaula asking for appropriation of \$12,000 for steel bridges in Koolaula, Oahu. Harris made the point of order that the eighteen months bill provided only for Territorial expenses while roads and bridges would be purely county charges and therefore no such appropriation could be made. The speaker held the point well taken, saying, however that the matter might come up again as he had been informed that Judge Gear had held the Board of Public Institutions illegal.

Chairman Greenwell of the Committee of the Whole house read the report of that committee on the Six Months' Salary Bill. The report was adopted which passed the bill on second reading.

KUPIHEA AFTER DOLE.

Kupihea waked up long enough to present the following resolution:

Resolved, That the message transmitted by the Governor on the 18th day of June, 1903, informing this House that its procedure with reference to the appropriations under the Loan Act was contrary to the duties imposed upon the members by the Organic Act, be returned to him by the clerk with a copy of this resolution, on the ground that said message is an impertinent interference with the rights, duties and prerogatives of the members of this House.

Kellinot started to raise a point of order against the resolution, but Speaker Beckley without permitting the suggestion, ruled the resolution out of order immediately.

VIDA'S SLAP AT CAMPBELL.

Vida then took up the resolution end of the day with this:

Whereas, the people of the Fifth District have always suffered from lack of public improvements, most of the public moneys being used to improve the Fourth District; and

Whereas, an appropriation of \$10,000 was made by the last Legislature to macadamize Iwilei road in the Fifth District, and a quantity of stone was purchased for the work, which stone is now being used by order of Marston Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, to macadamize Bishop street in the Fourth District, thus diverting the appropriation and making a use of it contrary to law; therefore

Resolved, That the diversion of an appropriation shows that said Marston Campbell is not a fit and proper person to have charge of public affairs and this House condemns his acts in the premises and hereby records its disapproval of him.

teen as against the six, and the motion failing to pass the member did not vote with the winning side. The veto of the Governor was sustained by the failure to secure a two-third vote and to reconsider now would be a question of law, and according to that I do not think Section fifty conflicts with the rule of the House which permits the member to claim the privilege of making the motion to reconsider.

Harris raised the second point that there was a motion to reconsider made yesterday and that motion having carried there can be no second motion to reconsider the action on the veto. The chair ruled, however, that the motion affected only the remaining items of the veto message, consequently those passed upon could be reconsidered.

There was a long discussion, the reading of stenographic notes and the expression of a variety of opinions. Beckley stuck to his point that the word "majority" must be construed numerically and not as bearing upon the question of the winning side of the proposition.

FINALLY OUT OF ORDER.

Harris again raised the point that since the House had postponed consideration of the Governor's message until Thursday nothing looking to action upon any section of it could be pressed until that vote had been reconsidered.

Andrade tried to solve the question by suggestion that the Attorney General should be asked for an opinion. Paele made the point that this was his last chance for reconsideration but the Speaker held that his motion was sufficient to protect his privileges under the rules of the House. Finally the chair held that the motion to postpone consideration until Thursday was in reality a reconsideration of the Kaula motion to take up the veto, and ruled out of order the Paele motion.

Kumalae then moved to reconsider the vote for which action was postponed on the veto until Thursday, which carried, twenty-one to seven. The motion to defer consideration until tomorrow therefore came up again and on this the vote was ayes twelve, nays sixteen.

Kellinot moved to defer consideration to Friday which was lost by eleven to fourteen. A motion to adjourn was likewise lost.

LAND DAMAGES OVERRIDDEN.

Fernandez moved to override the Kaula item, but the point of order was made that the consideration proceed item by item which was ordered and the Keoho land claim next came up. Fernandez making the motion to override.

Paele began to criticize the Governor for referring to what went on in the House, saying that the House did not pretend to know what went on in the Senate, until he was called to order. Harris showed that the claimant asked nearly \$6000 an acre, which was too much. The veto was overridden by twenty-one to seven; those opposed being Andrade, Gandall, Greenwell, Harris, Jaeger, Knudsen and Long.

KALUA VETO SUSTAINED.

The Kalua palat claim, \$613.30, came next, and without discussion the voting went on disclosing only nineteen ayes to nine nays. Aylett, Kellinot and Lewis voting in favor of the veto and Long against it. The veto was sustained.

The refunding of monies held out of salaries of police of Hawaii to pay telephone rents came next and after a speech in which Fernandez urged in Boyd's Washington trip the veto was overridden by twenty-one to seven.

Paele wanted to reconsider the Amara fire claim but the speaker said he could not quite see how such a motion could be entertained as the rules did not seem to cover the point of the reconsideration of a vote on a veto, citing the Organic Act and saying the motion was clearly out of order as the motion was lost when voted upon as prescribed.

Kaniho began to talk about the Lady Dog Veto as being a precedent. He was arguing on something that was entirely out of order and there was a lively little tilt in two languages between him and Andrade before finally he quit. Olli wanted an opinion from the Attorney General on whether or not there should be the full thirty members present when voting on a veto and the House let him have it and then adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Senator Baldwin came again bravely to the fight for Maui wharves and landings yesterday morning, and after a strong combat won a complete victory. Taking the items in their order in the loan appropriations bill, the results were as follows:

Deferred item of \$5000 for wharf and landing, Pukoo, Molokai, passed.

Lahaina wharf, reduced the previous day from \$20,000 to \$10,000, restored to the former figure.

Wharf at Kahului, \$50,000, restored after having been struck out the previous day.

Senator J. T. Brown took advantage of the wake of success made by the Maui member and, in place of the \$20,000 refused for a wharf in the air at Honokaa, had that amount voted for a wharf at Hilo.

WARM STAGE BUSINESS.

An opening was made for Senator Baldwin through the courtesy of Senator Achi in moving reconsideration as one of the adverse majority. In the course of his argument, Mr. Baldwin mentioned that although it was against his interests, as one of the corporate owners of the Kahului wharf, to move for a public wharf at that place, yet he was representing the people in the Senate and the people had given no uncertain expression of their desire to have a public wharf.

Senator McCandless, while opposing the item, said Senator Baldwin had no right to come there and advocate his own interests by seeking to have the Government take over the Kahului wharf from the corporations to which he belonged.

The Oahu member was called to order simultaneously by President Crabbie and Senator Baldwin. As the

(Continued on page 7.)

DEADLY USE OF THE CANE KNIFE

A Jap Kills One and Perhaps Another.

Murder was committed at Ewa plantation on Monday night, perhaps double murder. A Japanese man named Kuwabara and a woman of the same nationality, while occupying one of the camp houses, were attacked with a cane knife by a fellow-countryman named Yanagi. Kuwabara was cut in the head and body so badly that he died soon after being carried to the hospital.

The woman had three fingers cut off the right hand, with which she had tried to ward off the terrible weapon. She also received a severe wound in the head. At the time word was telephoned to police headquarters in town, which was done by Mr. Reid, the plantation policeman, the woman was still alive in the hospital. This was 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Reid said Yanagi had escaped in the confusion and was supposed to have struck out on the railway track for Honolulu.

Clerk Joe McKinnon, having tried in vain to get telephonic communication with the Ewa police, dispatched Fred Wright of the mounted patrol to the scene.

Mr. Reid in his information over the wire stated that Yanagi was formerly married to the woman, but some time ago quit his job on the plantation, sold his effects, also selling his wife to Kuwabara. All this was done with the intention of returning to Japan.

Sanechika, a Japanese who came to town on the morning train for the purpose of identifying Yanagi if caught told a somewhat different story. Through an interpreter he made the following statement to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth:

"Yanagi 'stole' the woman, who was hurt, from another Japanese about five years ago. They lived together for about four years. Then Kuwabara in his turn 'stole' the lady from Yanagi about a year ago. He had been living with her ever since in the plantation camp at Ewa mill, where he made a living as a barber and cook.

"Last night at midnight Yanagi entered the room where his former love and her lover were, and attacked them with a cane knife, wounding them severely. The Japanese in the neighborhood heard the screams of the victims and began to collect from all sides. Yanagi ran out from the room. He raised a revolver and fired two shots to frighten the other people. This he accomplished. The Japanese were afraid of the pistol and let the murderer escape. When last seen he was traveling toward this city on the railroad track."

Sanechika further stated that Yanagi came to these islands from Yamaguchi District in Japan about five years ago. He describes him as being five feet and one inch tall, and of a dark complexion. The police were doing all in their power to locate the murderer and at Ewa gangs of men were scouring the country for him.

Up till 10 o'clock last night Clerk McKinnon had not received any word from Officer Wright, nor could he obtain any telephone connection with Ewa the whole evening. The last news was received at noon. At that time the woman was alive, but the police did not know the extent of her injuries. A coroner's inquest on the murdered man was in progress.

The Japanese officer returned in the afternoon and reported that an inquest had been called by the Deputy Sheriff at Ewa and was still in progress. Later High Sheriff Brown received a report from the sheriff to the effect that the coroner's jury had returned a verdict of murder, implicating Yanagi.

A further report received by the High Sheriff was to the effect that the morning train for Waianae had passed a lone Japanese walking on the track between Waimanalo and Waianae, and an officer was immediately dispatched to find him. The deputy sheriff at Ewa also started towards Waianae.

The Japanese officer who returned from the scene of the crime reported that Japanese on Honolulu Plantation had informed him that Yanagi had told them that he intended to get satisfaction from Kuwabara and if necessary would kill him and then take his own life.

A reward of \$100 has been offered for the apprehension of the murderer, but late last night no news had been received at the police station of his capture. Telephonic communication with Ewa is impossible which probably accounts for the lack of information.

Change of water often brings on diarrhoea. For this reason many experienced travelers carry a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with them to be used in case of an emergency. This preparation has no equal as a cure for bowel complaints. It can not be obtained while on board the cars or steamship, and that is where it is most likely to be needed. Buy a bottle before leaving home. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

The first election of field officers of the National Guard Hawaii under the United States militia rules will be held on the evening of July 7, being for colonel, lieutenant-colonel and two majors. Major Pratt of the general staff will preside and only line officers will vote.



CABLE DAY PLANS ARE NOW ON TAP

Action by Chamber of Commerce—Discussion Concerning Fort Street Cars—Transport Service—Other Matters.

The Chamber of Commerce will assist the Merchants' Exchange in the celebration of Cable Day. While the observance of this important epoch will not be on a very large scale, yet the citizens of Honolulu intend to show their appreciation of the completion of a work which has been longed and prayed for, for many years, with proper ceremony.

The Chamber of Commerce decided also to assist in the matter of getting transports to call at Honolulu and to second the efforts of Porto Rico in obtaining a coffee bounty from Congress. Following the first meeting was a special meeting called to consider protests against the use of Fort street by the Rapid Transit system. This latter question, though discussed was not acted upon, it being the sentiment, that the merchants having stores on Fort street should act in the matter, if they did not wish to have the electric cars pass their doors.

BOUNTY FOR COFFEE.

The secretary read a communication from the Chamber of Commerce of Ponce, Porto Rico, in which the co-operation of the local body was asked in securing a bounty for American grown coffee. A memorial which had been sent to Congress accompanied the letter and its approval was asked. The memorial included a request for aid for sugar and other products of Porto Rico.

President Cooke suggested that the best way would be to address a letter to the Senatorial Commission and to William Haywood, and W. H. Hoogs moved the appointment of a committee to report a set of resolutions at the next meeting. The chair appointed Messrs. Hoogs, Gartenberg and Foeke, as members of the committee.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

A letter was next read from P. R. Helm, secretary of the Merchants' Association, in which the action of that body relative to transports was set out, and the aid of the Chamber asked. F. W. Macfarlane explained the necessity for action on the part of the Chamber, saying that there was every reason for the transports calling at Honolulu, rather than at Nagasaki. The principal obstacle, Mr. Macfarlane said, was the price of coal. Members from the Merchants' Association had visited the local dealers, and found that they did not intend to bid upon the contract for supplying coal at Honolulu, and then the committee called to San Francisco and found that Williams, Dimond & Co. had put in a bid for coal delivered in this city. He further said that two of the San Francisco organizations had sent memorials to Secretary Root favoring the stopping of transports at Honolulu.

Mr. Hoogs didn't believe the fault was entirely with the coal dealers. He said that the Globe Navigation Co. had been given the contract for 10,000 tons of coal last year and the War Department had taken but 450 tons. Mr. Macfarlane thought that the difficulty lay in the way tenders were asked. They were for 10,000 tons or so much thereof as might be necessary, which left the coal men with nothing to go on.

Finally upon his motion a committee of three was appointed to draw up a memorial to send to the Secretary of War. On the committee are Messrs. J. A. McCandless, Hopper and Waldron.

CABLE DAY.

A communication was read also from the Merchants' Association asking the

co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce in arranging for the observance of the completion of the last connecting link in the Trans-Pacific Cable. Mr. Cooke suggested that no regular celebration would be necessary as the coming of the cable had already been once celebrated. He said that the associations could send congratulatory cablegrams and perhaps combine the celebration with that of the Fourth of July.

Mr. Macfarlane thought that this was just as important an event as the laying of the first link in the cable and Mr. Tenney said there should be co-operation with the Merchants' Association. He moved the appointment of F. W. Macfarlane and J. G. Rothwell as the committee, these being the same members that are acting for the Merchants' Association. Both men objected to the dual appointment and Mr. Rothwell said that there should be a celebration and some one appointed to represent the Chamber of Commerce. This committee should be distinct from the one appointed by the Merchants' Association. The motion was finally withdrawn and the chairman then appointed J. A. McCandless and J. A. Kennedy to act.

CARS ON FORT STREET.

Just as the meeting was about to close F. M. Swanzy asked that there be some expression of opinion from the members as to the intention of the Rapid Transit Co. to come down Fort street. Mr. Cooke said that the matter could not be considered at a meeting called for specific purposes, though he was willing to hear an expression of opinion.

Mr. Rothwell then moved an adjournment and a special meeting was immediately called to consider the matter.

J. G. Spencer stated that he had had a conversation with Geo. W. Smith regarding the matter, and other merchants on Fort street had been seen, and they didn't appear to have any decided views as to whether electric cars should be run on Fort street or not. Some of them were of the opinion that it would help trade. He believed the Pacific Hardware Co., was opposed to the idea.

Mr. Cooke suggested that the question was one for the merchants affected by it, while Mr. Rothwell thought the interests of the public should be looked after as well. He said Fort street was too narrow and that the cars would make it dangerous for carriages. W. W. Hall also said there was a disadvantage in having electric cars on a narrow street and H. A. Isenberg took the same view.

Mr. Swanzy said it was a question of public interest, regardless of the merchants. Mr. Tenney said that if he was a retail merchant on Fort street he would want the Rapid Transit there. J. A. McCandless said the matter had been considered by the directors of the company and decided upon, but if there was objection made the route would be changed. He said rents would go down if the electric car line did not use Fort street and that the cars would be a stimulus to trade. King street was almost deserted by vehicles since the cars ran that way, few people using carriages any more. He concluded by saying that if the merchants wanted the Rapid Transit to keep off of Fort street it would be done, and there would be no line from Beretania on Fort to the water front.

The meeting adjourned without any action one way or the other and the merchants along Fort street will be allowed to act for themselves.

WILL START WITH CABLE FOR HONOLULU ON FRIDAY

MIDWAY ISLAND, June 24.—After laying the shore end of the Honolulu link of the cable, the Anglia returned to anchorage and it was announced that the laying of the line would be commenced on Friday.

Information came to Superintendent Gaines of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company yesterday that the formal start of the laying of the Honolulu-Midway link of the trans-Pacific cable would be made on June 26. This would indicate that the Anglia had simply laid the shore end, perhaps after putting down the shore end for the connection with Guam and Manila, and then returned to the Midway station to make final preparations for the run to this city.

It is now estimated that the cable ship will be here on July 3rd. The run could be made handily in seven days if the vessel would take top speed with the cable, but it seems likely that there will be only the regulation eight knots, which should make it possible for the big ship to be reported off Barber's Point July 3rd. There will be little delay in making the final connection with the shore here. The line has been tested and found to be in shape for the putting in of the duplex when it might be needed. There was a survey made when the shore line was laid of the San Francisco cable, and as Captain Pattison was on the Silvertown and is now on the Anglia, there will be no necessity for wasting time over finding a proper place for the sending ashore of the rock line. The experience then was such that there will be no time lost in making arrangements for pulling the line to the cable hut this time.

Big Strike Impending.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The Alton freight-handlers are on a strike. All freight handlers on connecting roads will probably be called out.

DAIRYMEN'S COMPLAINT

Want to Compete for Supplying Milk.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

There was a long order of business for yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health, besides which an after session for executive matters held the members until 4:30 o'clock.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, president, was in the chair, others present being Fred. C. Smith, Dr. W. S. Mays, Mark P. Robinson, S. K. Kane and E. C. Winston, members; Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, executive officer; C. Charlock, secretary; J. D. McVeigh, superintendent Leper Settlement; Miss Mae Weir, stenographer, and Rev. J. M. Naeole, of Kalaupapa.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Action of the president was approved in granting permits to Attorneys Saffrey and Richardson to attend Judge Kalua in holding a session of the Circuit Court at Kalaupapa.

The petition of John Robert Holt for permission to open a coffee shop at Kalaupapa was, on the recommendation of Mr. McVeigh, granted.

Mrs. Mahue had her petition granted to permit her husband to go to the Settlement as a koku.

JURISDICTIONAL.

A. G. Kullberg petitioned for permission to open a fish market in Hilo. The president stated the Board could only deal with markets in existence, and it was decided to refer Mr. Kullberg to the Superintendent of Public Works.

A letter was received from George R. Carter, Secretary of the Territory, stating that the Executive Council was not in favor of B. H. Smith's scheme of establishing drinking fountains for horses throughout the city. At the suggestion of Mr. Smith it was voted to reply to the Secretary of the Territory in effect that the Board's jurisdiction only extends to the sanitary question of the proposed fountains.

Dr. W. F. Jones sent in an application for the position of veterinary surgeon at Hilo. It was voted to reply that there being no appropriation in the hands of the Board for the purpose the application could not be considered.

PERSONA NON GRATA.

A letter from Mr. McVeigh was read, petitioning that the permit of C. Kopena, as a koku, be revoked for refusal to work. Mr. McVeigh orally stated that Kopena had been at the Settlement since 1871, and married to several women in that time. He was a habitual drunkard, a maker of swipes and entirely regardless of orders and warnings. His presence at the Settlement was pernicious and an example should be made of him. Kopena was about sixty-seven years of age and seemed to be thriving on his potatoes.

Mr. Naeole made a statement corroborative of the superintendent's. Mr. Kane said it was hard to turn a man of Kopena's age out, separating him from his wife, and although it appeared a serious case against him he ought to have a hearing. He suggested and Dr. Mays moved that the matter be deferred until the visit of the Board next month, which carried with the addition by Mr. Robinson that in the meantime the accused be warned to obey the regulations of the Board.

COMPETITION FOR SUPPLIES.

Paul R. Isenberg, president of the Dairymen's Association, wrote expressing surprise that the Board had not called for tenders for milk among other supplies for the Insane Asylum.

President Cooper stated that he had replied to Mr. Isenberg, to the effect that Dr. Pratt had found that tenders for milk had not been asked since 1891. Last month's milk bill for the Asylum was \$54, and the average being about \$50 a month would bring the expenditure for a year within the rule of competition for contracts amounting to more than \$500. He had promised Mr. Isenberg to bring the matter to the attention of the Board.

Mr. Winston stated that Mr. Clark had asked him to represent to the Board that tenders should be invited for such supplies to the Asylum as oranges, apples, grapes and potatoes. Mr. Smith said matches might as well be added. Often no advantage was obtained from contracts.

It was voted to refer the whole question to the Asylum committee for a report.

VARIOUS REPORTS.

Reports were read and accepted from the food commissioner, the plumbing inspector and the Hilo sanitary inspector. Two letters from Dr. Cofer, Federal chief quarantine officer, were also received and filed. The latest of these gave health conditions in the Orient as follows:

Hongkong, two weeks to May 30—Smallpox cases 2, deaths 0. Plague cases 266, deaths 225.
Shanghai, two weeks to June 3—Smallpox cases 0, deaths 2.
Nagasaki, two weeks to June 5—Plague cases 1, deaths 1.
Kobe, two weeks to June 7—Smallpox cases 5, deaths 0.
Yokohama, two weeks to June 10—Plague cases 3, deaths 3 (to May 30).

Becomes a Paymaster.

Assistant Paymaster Stewart Rhodes received by the Korea his appointment as Paymaster, with the rank of Lieutenant. This promotion is the result of the bill passed during the last session of Congress which largely increased the number of Paymasters in the Navy. So when promotions were made Rhodes was one of the first to benefit by the new order, being well

THE LEWIS HEIRS PAID

Brewer Stock Is Valued In Court.

The final decree in the partition suit of Bailly vs. Cushingham orders the distribution of \$38,370.49 received from the sale of property involved, the Lewis estate heirs being paid amounts as follows: Harriet Bailey, \$5,446.74; Elizabeth M. Cushingham, \$5,446.74; Margaret Grieve, \$5,446.74; Harry Auld, \$5,446.74; Charles Lewis, \$2,723.47; Alexander K. Lewis, \$5,046.47; L. L. McCandless, no money; J. L. Lewis, \$1,721.47. McCandless receives his portion as part credit on a purchase of land from the estate.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

H. Armitage, J. R. Galt and J. A. Thompson, appraisers, have valued the estate of Elizabeth Barnes Maynard, late of England, deceased, in this Territory as follows: 21 shares of Brewer & Co., Ltd., at \$375 a share, \$7,875; 2 McBryde Sugar Co. \$1000 bonds, at \$900 each, \$1,800; total, \$9,675.

NOT A MODEL.

The demurrer in the foreclosure suit of Geo. F. Renton vs. Marian Reed Austin and Herbert C. Austin was overruled by Judge Gear with ten days for defendants to answer. There is a clause in the mortgage, that unless all of the conditions are complied with there is a default in the performance, and the decision says: "The mortgage is loosely drawn and should not be used as a model of conveyancing by the young practitioner, but nevertheless it is not subject to the objections raised herein."

CONTEMPT CASE.

Judge Estee, at the Hec Fat bankruptcy hearing, committed four Chinese witnesses for contempt in neglecting to bring account books into court. Deputy Marshal Handy had brought men and books from Kauai. After spending a night in jail the Chinese decided to obey the court's subpoena to the letter, and on their promise to do so Judge Estee ordered their release. They are to appear in court next Monday.

BIGAMY REVEALED.

Judge Gear granted a divorce to Mary L. Peck against Carl R. Peck on complaint for desertion, but evidence was produced showing that the man had married another woman on the mainland.

COURT NOTES.

An order of default was made by Judge De Bolt in the suit of W. M. Campbell vs. John K. Sumner, an action to establish a lien for \$1365, interest, etc.

Default was entered in the suit of H. C. Easton vs. Robert McBride, with Bishop & Co. and A. M. Brown, garnishees, assumpt for \$700 under an agreement to pay.

Defendants in the equity suit of William Lono Austin vs. R. William Holt et al., bill to declare a trust, etc., have appealed from Judge Robinson to the Supreme Court.

Kaneho Ranch Co. has discontinued its ejectment suit against Emma Aki-ona et al.

The Federal court yesterday took up the trial of the admiralty libel of Sigura Langaas against the vessel James Tuft.

MAY BE A SUICIDE

The cane knife used by the murderer, Yanagi, together with his shoes was found by the police yesterday in a cane field some forty yards from the scene of the murder in Ewa. The police are of the opinion that the murderer has committed suicide.

High Sheriff Brown yesterday investigated a seemingly improbable story that Yanagi had been shipped from Waianae in a wooden box and that an effort would be made to get him away on the Korea.

Conductor Maitland of the Oahu Railway reported that two Japanese put a big box aboard the train at Waianae on Wednesday of which they were very careful. Upon arrival in Honolulu, the box was taken to Iwilei. A search was made for the mysterious Japanese and the box, yesterday but there were no results. The Korea was watched by the police all day for Yanagi, but he did not go aboard.

Officer Miki returned yesterday afternoon with the cane knife and shoes. He informed the High Sheriff that all the Japanese in the vicinity of Ewa were bent on hunting down the murderer. They were of the opinion, however, that he had done as he threatened, taken his own life.

High Sheriff Brown believes that if the murderer is captured it will be by the Japanese, and the reward has now been increased to \$250.

Shipping Commissioner Holt received by the Korea notice that decision had been made by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Patterson et al. vs. British ship Endora, which was in this port some time ago. The Court holds that an American seaman shipping on a foreign vessel is entitled to allotment the same as a foreign seaman.

LOCAL POSTAL RECEIPTS STEADILY INCREASING

Salary of Honolulu's Postmaster Raised and the Kohala Office Advanced to the Presidential Class—The Porto Rican Memorial.

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—In the adjustment of salaries at the Postoffice Department the territory of Hawaii has received a slight benefit. Honolulu is steadily increasing in the total of gross receipts, which is the reason for the increase of the postmaster's salary there from \$3,100 to \$3,200. The office is now well up among the big offices of the United States, as the salaries of postoffices of the presidential class are graded according to the amount of gross receipts.

The postoffice at Kohala has recently been advanced to the presidential class and the postmaster allowed a salary of \$1,000 annually. This means also increased postal receipts, for the President appoints postmasters for offices only when they have reached a certain amount of receipts.

Only two of the decisions in the Supreme Court on the Osaki case have as yet been printed. Justice Harlan's decision is in Canada, where he is spending the summer and taking his leisure in revising it and Justice White's text has not yet been handed in.

THE PORTO RICAN MEMORIAL.

The Ponce Branch of the Porto Rican Chamber of Commerce has sent a printed Memorial here to the Senate and House of Representatives regarding industrial conditions in the island with a view to legislation which will encourage production in that island. The items of particular interest to Hawaii are those about sugar and coffee, for which the Porto Ricans want protection in one form or another. The language of the memorial on those topics is as follows:

COFFEE.

According to the importance of each of the matters stated, and which we hereby submit to your consideration, the first place belongs to our Coffee.

But before entering fully on the subject, we think it pertinent to state the views of this Chamber of Commerce and to explain the grounds upon which we base our pretension that said product should obtain, in one form or another, the protection which we claim for it, and which it urgently needs.

In spite of the subtleties of the Foraker Act,—subtleties which we do not hesitate in declaring as productive of great good for Porto Rico, for in depriving its inhabitants momentarily of American citizenship, it relieves them, by virtue of the deprivation itself, from very onerous burdens very difficult to bear at the present time,—it is more than clear that from an Economic point of view we are considered de facto an integral part of the Nation, for no other interpretation can be given to the fact of our having the same Tariff laws, the same Immigration laws, the same Postal laws, the same Bankruptcy laws, the same Navigation laws, etc., etc.

And if from an Economic standpoint we are not considered as foreigners in the great American commonwealth, it is logical, Gentlemen, it is just, that we should desire, that in the same manner as by our consumption, which by the way is relatively great, we are contributing to sustain the Protective system of the Nation, so in like manner all our productive forces should find the protection which the system offers. Unfortunately, Gentlemen, and in spite of Statistics, in spite of Official Reports, which without the slightest doubt have been inspired in the greatest good will in the world, it is an undeniable fact that want and wretchedness are showing themselves in comparatively vast districts of the Island,—those which are, properly speaking, Coffee districts.

If you consult Statistics comparing them with those of other times, you will be favorably impressed at the first glance; but on examining the several items, it becomes manifest that Coffee, the value of which represented in former times two-thirds of our exports, now appears with a value of \$3,195,662 in a total export of \$12,309,760.

And those figures are perfectly natural. Coffee which constituted for many years the principal product of Porto Rico and its most important source of wealth, is threatened with annihilation: Coffee has not been able to elude, as have others of our more fortunate products, under the protection of the Dingley Tariff, the effects of an unprecedented supply, rendered more disastrous to us by the consequences of the most terrible phenomenon of the last century which destroyed plantations involving years of labor to bring to a high state of production, and the investment of a vast amount of capital.

And in this connection also, we cannot rely on Statistics to arrive at the true extent of our falling-off in the production of the berry.

According to Statistics, last year's production was 27,000,000 pounds, or 50 p. c. of our former crops, but that only shows to a limited extent its decrease, for it must be borne in mind, that, when the cyclone occurred, the Island had been preparing for a production of about 100,000,000 pounds; such had been the efforts of our planters.

And said assertion, Gentlemen, is not far from the truth as the last Census of Porto Rico clearly demonstrates; for out of the 425,000 acres of land reported in same as under cultivation, 197,000, or 46 p. c. were devoted to Coffee.

That same Census also shows a cultivated area of 69,000 acres in bananas; and we mention this product because, as a general rule, Coffee and bananas are concomitant, and where from any cause the cultivation of one plant declines or is abandoned, the other follows in its wake.

Without being pessimistic, such an abandoning in Porto Rico may, and surely will, come, if the universal depreciation which the excess of production brings to Coffee, continues much longer.

be lost sight of, Gentlemen, is that, notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary, the prices at present ruling for Coffee are in some cases scarcely remunerative, while in most others, they just about cover the expenses of cultivation, etc., and this, only because the unfortunate conditions of our laborers compel them to be satisfied with wages that barely allow them to meet their most pressing needs, being at present about one-half of those earned when Coffee was sold at profitable rates.

And even if it were necessary and unavoidable to do away with the cultivation of Coffee altogether, because of the contingencies which all farming and industrial undertakings are subject to, the protection herein petitioned for, would be none the less just and proper, during the period of transition which must naturally elapse before the present area of Coffee culture could be substituted for others that might prove more advantageous.

If in view of such a possibility, you bear in mind that approximately two-thirds of the population of Porto Rico, scattered in the small towns and mountains of the interior, live by the cultivation, harvesting, and preparation for market of the Coffee berry, you will readily see the great evils that would ensue to the community by the abandoning of said cultivation were it unfortunately to take place.

We refrain from pointing out those evils, for we have the hope, in fact the firm conviction, that the repugnant spectacle of want and wretchedness will not take a permanent hold on this island; basing our conviction and trust, in the right it has to protection for its Coffee, as well as for its other products, which are the products, in fact, of American soil; and we further place our faith in the Economic policy of the Nation.

To make evident such right to protection, it will not be necessary, to enumerate all the products which at home have been able to develop and prosper only by the aid of protective legislation; but we will cite as applicable to the special case of our Coffee, three of those products which stand out more prominently among the protected ones.

They are in the order of their importance: Sugar, Rice, and Wine.

SUGAR.

In 1872 the sugar production of the State of Louisiana was 66,193 tons; and in 1890, it had reached 136,503 tons. The consumption of sugar in the United States for the years above mentioned was respectively, 733,923 and 1,476,377 tons.

Protective laws of varying nature, which implied at times a Bounty of 2 cents per pound have been successively enacted, one after another, in favor of sugar, until 1897 when the Dingley Bill became a law. This Law without hesitation heavily taxed a most important article of consumption to save a domestic product comparatively insignificant then, for it scarcely reached 15 p. c. of the consumption of the country.

If in the enactment of a Tariff Law, the duty to be imposed upon a certain article is usually determined by considerations of an Economic as well as of a social nature, it appears to us, that Congress was not guided in fixing the duty on sugar by the first of such considerations because there were then, as there are now, many other articles which, if taxed, could have supplied the Treasury with the revenues at present derived from sugar. We take that the controlling considerations in this case were not of a social nature either, as the argument seems to be rather against the imposition of a duty upon an article of prime necessity like sugar, the consumption of which should be fostered because of its transcendence as a food product.

No obvious reason, then, from an Economic standpoint can be adduced to justify the exorbitant duty of 1-95-100 of a cent per pound on refined sugar, save the spirit of that Tariff, and, as a consequence, the deliberate purpose of protecting a certain section, assuring to one of its products Tariff advantages tending to foster its development, with the result that the

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD
AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME

15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
AGENTS.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORIES.

AGENTS FOR
The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Waiatua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance
Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company,
of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

Castle & Cooke.
—LIMITED—

**LIFE and FIRE
INSURANCE
AGENTS...**

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION.** The most powerful
remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by
Baudouin, Joubert, and others, contains all
the elements to be sought in a medicine of
this kind, and surpasses everything hitherto
employed.
THERAPION No. 1 maintains its world-
famous reputation for its efficacy in
dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, and
all disorders of the digestive system.
THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood,
eczema, psoriasis, spots, blotches, and swelling
of joints, gonorrhea, and all diseases for which
a purgative is required. It is a powerful
purgative, and its action is rapid and
unequalled.
THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleep-
lessness, and all distressing consequences of
dyspepsia, worry, overwork, etc. It possesses
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to
those suffering from the enervating influences of
long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.
THERAPION is sold by the principal
chemists and druggists throughout the world.
It is in England, as in all other countries,
the only medicine of the three numbers to be
reputable, and the word "THERAPION"
appears on the British Government Stamp in
white letters on a red ground affixed to every
genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon.
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the
World.

In Connection With the Canadian-
Australian Steamship Line
Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States
and Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens
and Fraser Canon.

Fastest Line of Steamers from Vancouver.
Sails to All Points in Japan, China,
India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information
apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

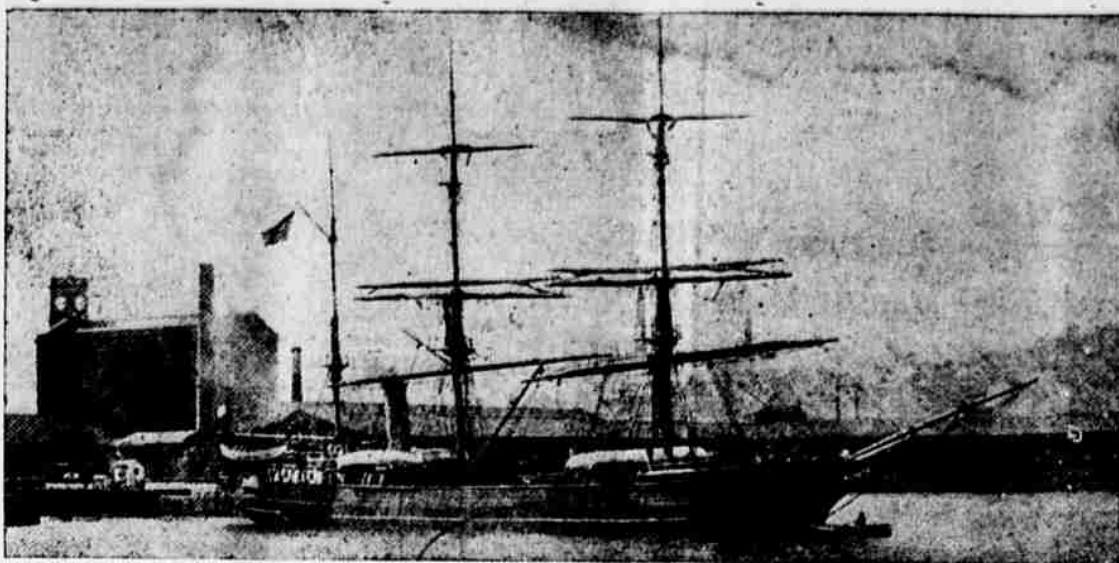
FIALA OFF
FOR THE
N. POLE

All-American Party Well
Fitted Out by Zeigler
for Final Dash—Old
Time Whaler in Com-
mand of the Ship.

(Afternoon Associated Press Cablegrams.)

TRONHJHEEM, Norway, June 23.—The Zeigler expedition to
the North Pole sailed today.

There is something peculiarly interesting to Americans in the
sailing of William Zeigler's Arctic steamer "America" under the
leadership of Anthony Fiala, for the North Pole. Fiala accom-
panied Baldwin in the "America" in making the last dash for the pole.
for William Zeigler but the result was far from successful. Baldwin
fell out with his backer and the latter offered Fiala the job. The
"America" has recently undergone a thorough overhauling and in
leaving the Norwegian port for the ice of the north had the satisfac-
tion of sailing with a ship's company who are all American



THE AMERICA, SHIP OF THE NEW ZEIGLER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

citizens. Previously the "America" had a Norwegian captain and
crew. The new captain of the vessel is not unknown to Honolulu
old timers. He is Captain Edwin Coffin. Captain Coffin is an
old whaler, and in 1879-1884 was on the bark Gazelle when that
vessel was frozen in above Behring Straits. Her neighbor, the
Mabel, was crushed in the ice and lost. In 1888 he was second offi-
cer of the steam whaler Orca, and from 1889 to 1898 was on the
Rosario and was master of that vessel when she was lost. Since
then he has commanded several vessels cruising in the Pacific.

Young Fiala, the leader of the expedition, is only thirty-three
years old.

The ship will proceed to the upper end of Franz Josef Land
and from that point Fiala will make his dash for the pole.

MAY MILK
BLACK LIST

Ancient Canned Goods,
Drugs and Ptomaine
Poisoning.

In his report to the Board of Health
of work done in his department during
the month of May, E. C. Shorey, food
commissioner, gives the analyses of 108
samples of milk up to or above stand-
ard. The black list of dealers selling
milk below standard contains mostly
familiar names with one or two new
acquaintances in this category. The
case of A. Ludloff has the trimming
of "boric acid present," on which the
commissioner has something to say. This
is the list of those selling

INFERIOR MILK.

M. Abreu, A. Ludloff, S. Nobrega, V.
Souza, J. Freitas, H. B. Saylor, Fash-
ion Restaurant. The commissioner
makes comment thus:

"These samples with one exception
were all obtained during the first part
of the month, when owing to the pend-
ing reorganization of the Board, I did
not feel sure that I had any authority
to prosecute. Since the present Board
of Health was appointed and the mat-
ter of a new food law was given some
publicity in the papers, the average
of samples examined has been high."

"Milk supplied from the other side
of this island and retailed by A. Lud-
loff has, previous to the passage of the
present food law, contained a preserva-
tive, boric acid. The attention of
those interested was drawn to the
clause in the new law prohibiting pre-
servatives of any kind in milk and af-
ter some talk of testing the matter in
court the use of preservatives in this
milk has been discontinued."

Mr. Shorey reports a sample of sar-
dines in good condition, one of pear
jam with no adulteration and two sam-
ples of water from the boys' industrial
school at Waialeale too small for com-
plete analysis. He proceeds to a se-
rious matter as follows:

PTOMAINE POISONING.

"A number of cases of ptomaine
poisoning have been reported includ-
ing salmon, cheese and shrimps, but
I have had the opportunity of exam-
ining only one sample of the suspected
articles, viz.: cheese. This was ordi-
nary California cream cheese containing
over 20 per cent butter fat and with
nothing in taste, smell or appearance
to excite suspicion. From about 1 lb.
of this a very small portion of a crys-
talline body was obtained, giving the
chemical reactions of tyrotoxin, a
ptomaine sometimes found in cheese,
milk and ice cream. Eating a small
piece of the cheese produces severe
headache and nausea."

STALE CANNED GOODS.

"With regard to a lot of canned
goods reported condemned last month
I have been asked why I did not give
the names of the brands and in reply
would say that in this lot were many
brands which are first class goods
when in good condition, but those were
to a certain extent in a state of de-
composition owing to age and careless
handling. Any canned salmon, oysters,
condensed milk, etc., no matter how
good will become unfit for food in time
especially if moved several times and
stored in a warm place as these were,
and the publication of the brands of
goods which has become unfit for food
in this way would be no guide to the
public and would be unfair to those
handling the same brands in good con-
dition."

DEFECTIVE IODINE.

The commissioner found samples of
tincture of iodine below the U. S.
pharmacopoeia standard of 7 grams
iodine per 100 cc., coming one each
from Sturtevant Drug Co., Hollister
Drug Co., Benson, Smith & Co., and
Hobson Drug Co. and one sample above

JAPANESE WOMEN MUST HAVE
HUSBANDS ON LANDING

The late ruling from Washington that all Japanese women
arriving here must furnish satisfactory proofs that they are married
or else go through the marriage ceremony on the dock before being
given their liberty, is causing no end of work and amusement for
the officials having charge of them. Few of the women arriving
here know a word of English, and what is more surprising few
know their husbands when these worthies appear to claim them.

The other day a batch of some half dozen were married and
sent on their way with flowers and sighs of relief from the Customs
men, and a smile of satisfaction from the Buddhist Priest who
pockets a dollar every time a nuptial knot is tied.

The women on arriving from Japan are taken to the Channel
wharf and kept there until their husbands appear. In Japan the
custom is to marry by proxy, but this is not sufficient in the eyes
of the customs officials hence the marriage ceremony here. By
way of an experiment, one man was placed between two other
Japanese and then the wife was called and asked to pick out her
husband. Such a test was too much for her and she failed to
distinguish her spouse. Nevertheless another man was found who
was equally good in her eyes, so she was soon sent on her way
rejoicing.

Another Japanese arrived on the scene, found his wife and pre-
pared for the ceremony. Before the words were said however,
in a burst of confidence he disclosed the fact that he had another
wife up town. Right here he discovered the value of golden silence,
and he is now busily engaged trying to get a divorce from his first
wife in order to prevent the other from being sent back to Japan.

There is another maiden of not more than fifteen years or so,
who set out for Honolulu to be married, only to find on arriving
here that her husband has disappeared, and is supposed to be dead.
She has been held here for nearly a month in the hopes that the
report of the husband's death might prove false, but now she has
about given up all hope, and will return to Japan by an early steamer,
for being faithful to his memory, no one among the numerous
callers seems to attract her in the least.

When one is successful, finds her husband and goes away
happy, she is given many farewell messages by those left behind,
and tears flow freely for a few moments. The most of the strangers
are rather plucky though, and busy themselves about their work,
but ever keeping a watchful eye out for a friend, relative, or a
prospective bridegroom.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES
FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 24.—Linemen of the Pacific
Coast Telephone Company went out on a strike today.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 24.—The special session of the Kansas
Legislature called to provide relief for the flood sufferers, was
convened today.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 24.—Another wreck occurred on
the North Shore Railroad today. An engineer was killed and two
train-hands injured.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—Following orders from the
State Department, the United States Minister to Serbia left Bel-
grade today previous to the arrival of the new King.

BERLIN, Germany, June 24.—The election returns show that
the Socialist party has made most remarkable gains. The Socialist
representation has been increased forty-five per cent.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 24.—Sir Thomas Lipton arrived in
New York today. He was given a most cordial reception by
members of the New York Yacht Club and will accompany the
club on its annual cruise.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 24.—Ex-Congressman Edmund H.
Driggs was today indicted on the charge of connection with the
Postoffice Department frauds. Driggs was a Democratic member
of the Fifty-fifth and of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

BELGRADE, Serbia, June 24.—King Peter and his suite arrived
in Belgrade today. The new King was given a most enthusiastic
reception by the people. Cheering throngs lined the avenues along
which the King proceeded to the Palace with a strong military
guard. The sympathy of the people as well as the military is
obviously with King Peter.

from Honolulu Drug Co." Mr. Shorey
says, "It was so much above standard
that I obtained a second one through
another agent with result noted. It
may be well for druggists to note that
it is not only when a drug is below
standard that it is classed as adulter-
ated, but if it differs from the stand-
ard. With many drugs a great excess
over the standard would be more dan-
gerous than below."

LOWING PARAGRAPHS:

"It has been reported to me several
times that Chinese are in the habit of
treating liver in some way with lime to
improve its appearance. Three sam-
ples of liver, the appearance of which
led me to suspect something of the
kind, were examined but no evidence
of such treatment was found.

"During the month the flashing point
of twenty samples of crude petroleum

THE UNPAID
BILLS ACT

Warrants to Be Issued at
Once Payable in
September.

Information received from the Audit
office is that warrants for appropria-
tions in the Unpaid Bills Act will be
issued immediately after the bill be-
comes law. They will be made payable
in September, as there is not cash in
sight before that time to stand a drain
of \$207,000, extra to ordinary expendi-
tures.

Current bills for May are being made
payable on July 20. June bills will be
paid on August 20. The July taxes
ought to carry all appropriations out of
current revenues comfortably until the
end of the year. According to present
appearances, the subsidies to counties
will not be called for before some
months following the date for which
they are appropriated. Any appeal
from Judge Gear's decision yet to be
rendered on the act will probably not
be heard by the Supreme Court until
October, and allowing at least thirty
days for an opinion to be handed down
the chances are slim for having a final
review by the Federal Supreme Court
until far along in next year.

WAIHOLE SCHOOL.

Closing Exhibition and Luau Were
Most Joyous.

Of all the closing exercises among
the public schools of the islands, per-
haps none was more unique than those
at the Waihole school which took
place on Saturday last. The school
house was tastefully decorated with
strings of malle, also festoons of ferns
and crepe paper, crimped.

During the morning hours the pupils
of the two rooms entertained their par-
ents and friends by exhibitions of their
acquirements in songs and declama-
tions. At noon a sumptuous, old-fash-
ioned luau was served, which was en-
joyed by young and old. The proceeds
of admission were for the purchase of
a pole and flag for the school.

Through the courtesy of Governor
Dole seven members of the government
band were present and delighted every-
body with their songs and the music of
stringed instruments. The Waihole
quintette also rendered several
Hawaiian airs. The affair was well
managed and reflects much credit upon
Miss Alice E. Mudge, the principal of
the school, whose efforts in behalf of
that community are highly commend-
able.

Among the guests at the luau were
H. F. Wichman, Collector Stackable,
J. D. Bicknell, W. W. Bristol, Gerrit P.
Wilder, Mrs. C. C. Perkins, Miss May
Damon, Miss Macfarlane, Mrs. Harry
Macfarlane, Miss Alice Macfarlane,
Miss Hattie Macfarlane, Sonny Macfar-
lane and John Maertens.

Mr. Hong Quon, manager of Sing
Chong Co., will leave shortly for a trip
through China and Japan. He will
visit the Osaka Exposition before re-
turning. During his absence Mr. Tong
Phong, one of the members of the firm,
will act as manager.

Attorney-General Andrews will sub-
mit to the Federal Attorney-General's
office the question of whether members
of the Legislature are eligible, under
the Organic Act, to run for county of-
fices.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm has no
equal as a household liniment. It is
the best known remedy for rheuma-
tism, lame back, quinsy and glandular
swellings, while for sprains, bruises,
burns and scalds it is invaluable. One
application gives relief. Try it. All

Thin Blood

Thin blood always makes trouble.
Your circulation is very poor, you
have cold hands and feet. Your
nerves are weak, you are despondent
and discouraged. Your stomach is
bad, you have indigestion and sick
headache. Your muscles are weak
and you can hardly drag about the
house. But there is a prompt cure.



Mrs. M. Archer, of Hobart, Tasmania, sends
her photograph and says:
"My blood was so thin and my circulation
was so poor that my fingers were cold and
blue all the time. I lost all energy and was
almost lifeless. But Ayer's Sarsaparilla soon
restored vitality to my whole system. It
purified my blood and made it rich and
healthy. I believe it is the greatest medicine
in the world for the blood."

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas."
Be sure you get Ayer's.

To get the best results from Ayer's Sarsa-
parilla your bowels must be in good condi-
tion. Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE FIRST
American Savings &
Trust Co.
OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.
President Cecil Brown
Vice-President M. P. Robinson
Cashier W. G. Cooper
Principal Office: Corner Fort and
King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and
interest allowed for yearly deposits at
the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum.
Rules and regulations furnished upon

Our Best Advertisement
Pure Drugs
and
Chemicals
TOILET ARTICLES
and the choicest
line of
PERFUMERIES
At Reasonable Prices. Call
and Convince Yourself.
Prescriptions a Specialty.
**Hollister
Drug Company.**
Fort Street.

MOANA HOTEL
WAIKIKI
BEACH

RAPID TRANSIT ELECTRIC
CARS arrive at, and depart from,
the main entrance to the Moana
Hotel every ten minutes.
MOANA HOTEL CO., LTD.

THE CLIFTON

T. K. JAMES, Proprietor.
Private apartments, en suite and sin-
gle. Finest appointed and furnished
house in Hawaii. Mosquito proof
throughout. Hotel street, near Alakes.

**CHAS. BREWER CO.'S
NEW YORK LINE**
FOOHING SUEY
Sailing from
NEW YORK TO HONOLULU
On or about July 15. FREIGHT
TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.
For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.
27 Kilby St., Boston,
or **C. BREWER & CO.,**
LONDON, HONOLULU.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION PARTIES

Fourth of July parties will be plenty, and from the present outlook there will be excursions to Hilo, to Kahului and to Lihue.

The Hilo folk will take the Kinau on the last day of the month, and will spend the rest of the week in the Rainy City, enjoying the races of the Fourth, and returning, the ship will leave on Sunday. There promises to be a very large crowd on this trip.

Arrangements have not all been made for the trip to Kahului, but it seems more than likely that the number of passengers, fifty, necessary to have a special steamer sent along, will be secured and then there will be no danger of any breaking away from the announced plan. The steamer will leave on the return trip sometime Saturday night.

The Kaula excursion will be made for the polo men, and as an added attraction there will be races on the Kapapa track and a general good time. A steamer has been secured which will leave here on Friday evening and will return leaving Lihue as soon as the luau in the evening is over. It is expected that there will be more than the mere polo party take this run, as there will be no reason to believe that the day will not be spent most enjoyably.

Mrs. Jennie Tschudi died yesterday at Queen's Hospital. She was forty-two years of age, and had been a Sunday school teacher at St. Andrew's Cathedral. Her husband is M. Tschudi, a custom house inspector. The funeral will be held at one o'clock today from St. Andrew's Cathedral and the interment will be made at Pearl City.

SAVE THE CHILDREN.

Disease plays its worst havoc among the young. The great majority of the human race die in childhood and youth. Parents do not watch the ills of their children. Age and maturity are blind and selfish. It is the children that need care and protection. Many years ago, a medicine adapted to the complaints of the little ones, a medicine at once efficient and safe, was not to be had. Science had not discovered it, just as it had not discovered how to prevent fevers after surgical operations, or to destroy the germs of infectious complaints. Now, we have in **WAMPOL'S PREPARATION** a true and real specific against the ailments which for ages have emptied cradles and broken mother's hearts. This remedy contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Mothers will be glad to hear that it is palatable as honey. Not even the most squeamish little toddler in the house will refuse to take it; and it will make him well and strong, as it has done a host of children. It is the medicine above all others for grown people too; it purifies the blood and overcomes Throat and Lung Troubles, Debility, Dysentery and Loss of Flesh. Dr. J. I. Brown says: "I have used your preparation and am very much satisfied with the results. I have given it to my children who have derived more benefit from it than they did from any other remedy." From the very first dose you will realize benefit. It always does what you hope for from it; there is no disappointment. Sold by chemists here and everywhere in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, North and South America.

FRUIT FOR THE FAIR**Exhibit Is Being Prepared for St. Louis.**

If there is anyone in the islands who does not believe that Hawaii will have an exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition a visit to the United States Experiment Station on Punchbowl will convince him otherwise. In a small building surrounded by jars and bottles, and fruits of every variety, J. E. Higgins, Supervisor of Agriculture in the local schools, is hard at work preparing an exhibit for the fair, which will do more to advertise the islands and encourage tourists and settlers to come here than hundreds of photographs and magazine articles.

As far as the products of the soil are concerned the exhibit to be made by the United States Agricultural Department will be the most complete and comprehensive of any sent from the islands. Hawaii is to have a space ten feet square for her agricultural products, and it will be filled with the choicest specimens of island fruits and flowers and vegetables. This exhibit is being prepared under the direction of Special Agent Jared G. Smith under instructions from Jas. F. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, and it will have a place in the general exhibit to be made by the Department.

Mr. Higgins' work has only started. He began the collection of specimens on the first of this month and already has a good nucleus for a fine exhibition. Most of his time so far has been devoted to mangoes. "There are between forty and fifty varieties of mangoes growing in the Hawaiian Islands," said Mr. Higgins yesterday, and he pointed to the dozen or more jars already filled with the fruit. "The names of the different varieties are largely in the air," he continued, "there is no nomenclature which is reliable for all the varieties. We expect to get specimens of all the varieties before we are done. No. 9 is a variety which came from Jamaica; there are several varieties of the chutney mango. Some of them are acid and some are sweet. The vanilla mango has somewhat of the flavor of vanilla. The French mango which was imported from Jamaica is of indifferent flavor. It is too strong. The common sweet mango is hard to get in good condition, it is subject to the attack of a blight."

Some of the mangoes obtained by Mr. Higgins are too large to go through the top of a gallon fruit jar, and these will be sent in kegs to be put in museum jars at Washington or St. Louis. Formalin is being used to preserve the fruits. It is said to be better than alcohol, and preserves fruit colors better than the old form of preservative. Mr. Higgins has also a No. 7 and No. 11 mango. The latter was imported by Mr. Marsden when he was Commissioner of Agriculture.

"Our exhibit will include all the products of the islands," said Mr. Higgins. "Most of our work will be done in Honolulu, for the fruits can be better packed here than on the other islands. Still we will not confine ourselves to this island exclusively, and the other islands will be visited to fill out the collection. Our display of mangoes will be most elaborate, for that fruit has been here the longest, and there are more varieties. But the exhibit will include everything, pomegranates, alligator pears, yams, coffee, vanilla beans, sisal, bananas, pineapples, oranges, papayas, in fact everything. The alligator pears cannot be obtained yet, but our exhibit does not have to be sent on until October. Most of the fruit, we pick, just before it is ripe, it has a better color then, and is easier preserved."

"Yes, we will send a big assortment of oranges. There are some fine oranges here, and they are of good flavor. Of course there are none that would take the place of the navel orange in the markets of the world, but it is only because the oranges here lack cultivation and care and plant breeding. We can produce just as good an orange as the navel here. The Hawaiian orange is juicy and of fine flavor and with care fruit for export could be obtained."

Most of the fruit is being packed in gallon jars, though some is put in smaller jars. So far the work of Mr. Higgins has been confined almost exclusively to the mango, though all of the island fruits are to be included. Mr. Higgins has a fine specimen of the China orange which was obtained from Professor Alexander's place.

YOUR SUGAR CROP

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonites it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

NITRATE OF SODA

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletins giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM M. MYERS, Director.
12-16 John St., New York,
U. S. A.

JUDGE HARDY ON DENGIRO'S TRIAL

In a letter to the Attorney-General Judge Hardy of the Fifth Judicial Circuit says, enunciate the decision of the Supreme Court that Dengiro did not get a fair trial at his hands.

In the case of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Dengiro, murder in the first degree, heard by the Supreme Court on exceptions from the Fifth Circuit Court, the trial judge of the latter court is charged with unfairness in his charge to the jury. The Supreme Court says: "He (the defendant) had a right to demand that his evidence with that of the Territory should be submitted to the jury under proper instructions on the law, without undue prominence being given to any part of it." I affirm that this was done. The instructions asked for by defendant's counsel were given in full. The charge went beyond the instructions in favor of defendant by saying that if the jury believed the testimony of defendant that he bought the pistol (with which he killed his foster father) on the afternoon preceding the killing, for the purpose of self-protection at Honolulu, where he was about to go, then that would tend to prove that he was not at that time premeditating murder. [The charge is not before me, I give the point in substance.] The killing was admitted by the defendant. He claimed it was in self-defense. He had been fully heard in his own behalf, and an hour had not elapsed after he left the witness stand when the jury was charged.

Was there any need of a recapitulation of what he testified, in order to bring it to the recollection of the jury? It was fresh in their minds. Why then was the testimony of the five witnesses for the Territory recapitulated? For the very purpose of bringing their evidence afresh to the minds of the jury, and for no other purpose whatever. There was not a particle of comment, or of one-sided statement of that evidence. The case seemed so clear to the jury, that as soon as they organized and voted they found a verdict of guilty.

I don't believe that the omission to recapitulate defendant's testimony had the effect of a feather upon the verdict. The scale seemed to immensely preponderate against him. Had there been other witnesses for him making it requisite to recapitulate, it would have been done. There was no thought of a denial, or of the least withholding of his rights. And it comes as an unwelcome surprise, not only to the trial judge but to many others who sat through the trial, that the appellate court has found that the defendant did not have a fair trial. Both counsel for the defendant stated publicly that "he had had a fair trial." One of them has assured the writer, that they had no expectation of getting a new trial; that he considered it "an ideally fair trial."

That was the opinion of the trial judge, also. During the taking of the testimony no exceptions of importance were taken. There was very little of the usual friction between counsel, and none between the counsel and the bench. The instructions asked for defendant were given. The exception to the charge made at the time was "to the brief resume of the evidence for the Territory," not the unfairness of not recapitulating defendant's evidence.

It is my decided impression that if the Honorable Judges of the Supreme Court had been present at the trial they would not have pronounced it unfair.

The Fifth Circuit Court will of course obey the mandate of the Supreme Court, and give Dengiro a new trial; but the trial judge begs leave to deprecate the characterization of the first trial as unfair, contained in the decision of our highest court.

J. HARDY.

FEDERAL COURT PROCEEDINGS

When Judge Estee had read his decision in the Korean cases, as briefly reported yesterday, Mr. Hartwell for the defendant noted an exception to dismissing the plea in estoppel, while Mr. Matthewsman excepted to the refusal of judgment in the 113 cases. The court repeated the declaration of the decision, that no judgment would be given without hearing the facts. Among other things the decision stated that the law made every citizen a committee of one to see that the law was enforced. It also held that the court had jurisdiction of the cases, notwithstanding the decision of the special board of inquiry.

Capt. Aug. Friedberg, master of the vessel James Tuft, has made answer to the complaint of Sigurd Langaa, the sailor claiming \$10,000 damages by libel for injury. He states that George A. Billings is owner of the vessel. The master denies that the spar against which plaintiff was thrown was insecurely fastened. It is admitted that the spar became partly loose on account of heavy seas breaking over the vessel, but the master alleges the injury to Langaa was not due to negligence of the master or officers. He further says that he rendered the libellant all the assistance in his power, relieving him of pain and making him as comfortable as possible.

Judge Estee was engaged all of yesterday in hearing the Hee Fat bankruptcy case.

Takata, the Jap who was accused of having represented himself as a police officer and collected money from women for protection, was sent to jail for three months by Judge Dickey yesterday. The charge of extortion was withdrawn and he was sentenced for impersonating an officer.

John K. Sumner's money has been tied up in court for just six months now, and it has been figured out that he has lost over \$1500 in interest alone. Sumner wanted his money to buy back the estate of the Tahitian princess who was his wife, but he has long since abandoned that idea.

HEARINGS ARE ENDED**Report on Sumner Attorneys This Morning.**

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Attorney General Andrews will present his report on the conduct of attorneys in the Sumner case to the Supreme Court this morning. He had it in his pocket yesterday, but without opportunity of presenting it. The court was engaged until 4 o'clock in the hearing of the Nottley will case, which was at that time submitted by both sides. This concludes hearings for the present session.

DAMAGES FOR INJURY.

Robert M. Fuller has been awarded \$2250 and costs against the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., for injuries received in a collision between an electric car of defendant and a horse car of the Hawaiian Tramways Co. The mishap occurred at Hotel and Nuuanu streets on February 22, 1902. By agreement the case was tried without a jury by Judge Robinson. The suit was brought for \$10,000 damages.

ANOTHER DAMAGE SUIT.

Mary A. Rhodes has filed a demand for process in her suit for \$1000 damages against the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. She asks that defendant be cited to appear before a jury at the September term. The ground of action is the ejection of complainant from a car on a rainy day, after being refused a transfer from the Puuhou line at Palama Junction to travel in an opposite direction from that of the initial trip. Not having a nickel she asked the conductor of the second car to permit her to ride to Fort street, where she expected her husband, Chas. L. Rhodes, to meet her, but the conductor denied the request.

WRONG REMEDY SOUGHT.

The action in ejectment of Eleanor K. Prendergast, plaintiff, vs. Peter Martin, defendant, for property at Kaunakapili, has been decided in favor of the defendant by Judge Robinson, who tried the case without a jury. There was a mortgage in question and unusual interest was pleaded by plaintiff, also there was a tender of consideration for release of mortgage. In concluding his decision, the court says: "That the plaintiff has mistaken her remedy is her misfortune, and it is not the duty of this court to point out the appropriate remedy and of its own motion dismiss the action without prejudice, in order that the plaintiff may avail herself of any possible suggestion by the court."

OTHER DECISIONS.

Judge Gear has filed a written decision overruling the demurrer in Lawrence H. Dee vs. W. H. Smith, bill to remove cloud from title, and giving defendant five days in which to answer the complaint.

Judge Robinson denied the motion to vacate the order for receivership in the Silva divorce case and appointed Will E. Fisher as receiver under \$1000 bond, in place of Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. The receiver filed his bond with R. W. Davis as surety.

PROBATE MATTERS.

James A. Thompson has filed a master's report on the accounts of John Cassidy, guardian of Margaret A. Robertson, covering 27 months. Receipts were \$3646.41 and expenditures \$3325.87, of which \$1010 was for a McBryde bond. The inventory shows a value of \$7075, of which \$6000 represents a homestead in Kukui street. Some slight errors are found and on inquiry is raised about the taxes being almost double in 1902 what they were in 1901. No commission is charged by the guardian.

Abraham Fernandez, executor of the will of Maria Sullivan, has filed an amended and final account. It shows the estate indebted to him in the sum of \$164.20, his receipts having been \$1225 and payments \$1389.20.

George A. Davis has filed his bond in \$25,000, with A. M. Brown and Frederick Harrison sureties as guardian of the property of Mariel Campbell and Mary Beatrice Campbell, minors.

DIVORCE.

Julio Teixeira makes a general denial to the libel in divorce of Mary S. Teixeira.

TEN BOLD ASSERTIONS

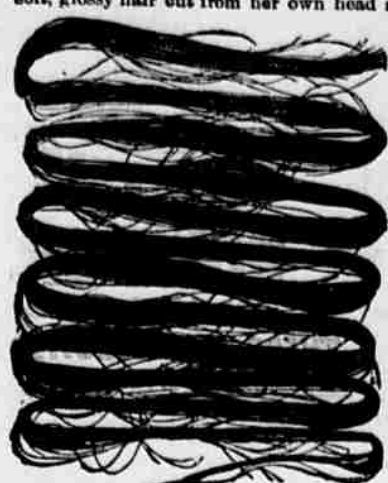
REGARDING CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

1. It affords quick relief in cases of colic, cholera morbus and pains in the stomach.
2. It never fails to effect a cure in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
3. It is a sure cure for chronic diarrhoea.
4. It can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
5. It cures epidemic dysentery.
6. It prevents bilious colic.
7. It is prompt and effective in curing all bowel complaints.
8. It never produces bad results.
9. It is pleasant and safe to take.
10. It has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

These are bold assertions to make regarding any medicine, but there is abundant proof in every one of the above statements regarding this remedy. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents, sell it.

Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS B—, of L—, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. E. NEWBERRY & SONS, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampooings with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon.



This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampooings with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, cleans the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Eczema Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LENSON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES, Boston, U. S. A.

His appetite, by no means light

Finds in his meals a keen delight

The cause is plainly now made clear

When we tell you he drinks Primo beer.

PRIMO LAGER

Has that flavor which delights, that sparkle which invites and that purity which makes physicians recommend it as a great health builder.

All dealers sell it.

RESOLUTIONS AND POINT OF ORDER CONSUME DAY

(Continued from page 3.)

latter reiterated the point of order, the President stated that he was about to call the speaker to order. It was distinctly stated by Senator Baldwin, the President said, that he was working against his private interests in the matter.

Again Senator McCandless appealed from a ruling of the chair that his amendment, providing as a rider to the item that the Government should condemn the entire waterfront of Kahului. The chair was sustained by the votes of all except the appellant.

When Senator Achi moved that an acre of ground be taken for the wharf and approaches, Senator McCandless raised the point that the previous ruling against himself applied.

He was overruled and the item being put on \$50.00, against an amendment of \$40.00 by Mr. Achi, carried.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

In the course of the debate on the Kahului wharf, several members expressed themselves in favor of Government ownership of all wharves. Senator Achi was one of them and his sentiments were turned against a motion he made to vote money for paying rent to the Kahului Railroad Co. so as to make its wharf free to the public. Senator Isenberg told him if such a course were taken, all the private wharf owners in the country would be out for rentals next session. He might now ask for the same thing for the Eleale wharf. The same member asked if, as Senator Achi said, it was wrong to give the O. R. & L. Co. wharf concessions in Honolulu, why was the Bishop Estate lately allowed to establish a private wharf in this harbor. When Senator Achi complained about a breach of contract with the lower house, Senator Isenberg declared the member should be ashamed of joining in such a contract.

CONSTITUTIONAL POINT.

Several times Senator Achi raised the point that the bill would be rendered unconstitutional if it carried appropriations in excess of the limit of the Territory's borrowing power as prescribed by the Organic Act—one per cent. of the assessed valuation of taxable property, which at present would amount to \$2,469,999.

He had no support in this contention, several members denying that the limit was being exceeded.

Senator Dickey pointed out that the Act authorizing a loan had been passed at the regular session and this bill was only to make appropriations thereunder. They might appropriate five million dollars if they liked, but the Government could only issue bonds within the limitation of the Organic Act.

Senator Baldwin controverted a statement made the previous day to the effect that an item not expended meant so much money tied up. Instead, whatever might not be expended as voted gave the Government so much money to meet other items if an excess were appropriated.

A proposal by Senator Achi to cut the new Insane Asylum building item

of \$75,000 in two, as going to bring the bill within limits, was groaned down.

OTHER AMENDMENTS.

Senator Baldwin gave an oral report, which he later reduced to writing, from the Maui delegation on items for that Senatorial district. It recommended a reduction from \$50,000 to \$40,000 for the road from Niihau to Kaula, the striking out of \$3000 for completion of the Keokea-Kihui road and inserting instead an item for relocating the road from Keahi to Kailua. Adopted.

Senator Wilcox presented a report of the Kaula delegation on items for that district. It proposed to cut road machinery from \$10,000 to \$6000, making the difference of \$4000 to new bridges in Kapaau. Taking \$3000 off the \$12,000 for a road from Nawiliwili to Lihue postoffice, it added that amount to the \$3000 for Koloa roads in the bill. Adopted.

BUILDING FOR ARCHIVES.

The deferred item of \$75,000 for fire-proof building for the preservation of the Government archives was passed by adoption of a report of the Public Lands Committee, presented by Senator McCandless, which gave the following information:

"It is proposed to erect a high class building which shall be absolutely fire-proof upon government land in Honolulu, probably upon some vacant space in the Judiciary building grounds, to be used as a Territorial building for the preservation of all the government archives. There are at the present time many valuable papers, documents, books, maps, etc., in almost every department of the Government, and which, if lost, would be unable to replace. Your committee believes that the amount, \$75,000, to be reasonable for the class of building it is proposed to erect and thinks the plan an admirable one."

COUNTIES CUT OUT.

The word "county" was eliminated from headings and before "buildings," which led further to wiping out the distinctions of "territorial" and "county" appropriations, also to the striking out of the recapitulation.

The bill passed second reading, to be read a third time today. As it came from the House its total money appropriated was \$2,387,470.75. Practically the only difference from this amount created by the Senate is the increase from \$200,000 to \$400,000 for reorganization of Honolulu wharves.

MORE UNPAID BILLS.

House bill No. 6, supplementary to the unpaid bills act, passed second reading after receiving two insertions, to be read a third time today.

President Crabbe had \$900 voted to reimburse the Hawaiian-American Steamship Co. for excess of pilotage charges, its vessels having paid \$75 fees when entitled to the rate of \$30 for mail steamers.

An item of \$250 was inserted to compensate the Hawaiian Rifle Association for a building destroyed during the cholera epidemic of 1895. At 12 o'clock the Senate adjourned.



ARRIVED.

Tuesday, June 23.
S. S. Nebraskan, Greene, from Kailua, at 5:40 a. m.
Sch. Chas. L. Woodbury, Harris, from Kailua, at 5:40 a. m.
Sch. Kawallani.
Stmr. Waiakale, Cooke, from Kailua, at 7:54 a. m.

Wednesday, June 24.
Stmr. Kailua, Bruhn, from Kailua, at 5:50 a. m., with 1300 sacks sugar, 150 sacks rice, 117 sacks rice bran, 2 bbls. hides, 25 head cattle, 250 head sheep and 58 pigs, sundries.

Am. sp. Jabez Howe, Clapp, 53 days from Newcastle, off the harbor.

Thursday, June 25.
S. S. Korea, Seabury, from San Francisco, at 8 a. m.

Stmr. Helene, from Maui ports, in the morning.

Schr. Kawallani.

Unknown schooner passed the port in the morning without signaling.

Stmr. Iwani, Mosher, from Hawaii, at 7:50 p. m.

Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Underwood, 26 days from Port Gamble, at 1 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, June 23.
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Kailua, Honolulu and Kailua, at 5 p. m.

Am. schr. Wm. Bowden, Ejerem, for San Francisco, at 1 p. m.

Schr. Ada, for Wailua, Kailua, at 6 p. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, D. Bennett, for Kailua, at 6 a. m.

Stmr. Kailua, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kailua, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Lady, for Kailua, at 6 p. m.

Schr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports, at 5 p. m.

S. S. Argyle, for San Francisco, at 9 a. m.

Am. schr. R. R. Hind, Erickson, for Elele, at 4 p. m.

Am. bktn. Wrestler, Nelson, for Gray's Harbor, at 12:30 p. m.

Thursday, June 25.
Stmr. Kailua, Bruhn, for Kailua, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Mol Wahine, for Paaulo, at 4 p. m.

Schr. Kawallani, for Kailua, in the evening.

S. S. Korea, Seabury, for the Orient, at 6 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Kailua, June 24, from Kailua and Niihau ports—Miss C. Finkler, Miss M. Mossman, Miss Barrow, Miss R. K. Mahum, Miss F. Bush, Mrs. J. Rennie, Miss C. Jordan, Rev. Kopa, J. B. Kahalo, W. Bluhaden, H. Tusch, Mrs. Charles Blake, J. C. Davis, Rev. S. K. Alexander and wife, Miss A. Ticer, J. B. Alexander and wife, F. C. Handy and 11 deck.

Departed.

Per stmr. Mikahala, for Kailua, June 23—Sophie Delanux, Bertie Delanux, J. Fassoth, Mrs. Col. French, Miss Pler, J. J. Combs, F. J. Cross, M. Rosenblatt, Mildred Turner, Augusta Delanux, Master Delanux, J. T. Crowley, Mrs. Major Harris, H. Isenberg, C. A. De Crew, Paul Kaibum, Ching Hook, A. Grote, J. B. Lanika, C. W. Spitz, Mary Grote.

Per stmr. Noeau, for Maui and Hawaii, June 23—Lucy Ahana.

Per stmr. Kailua, June 23, for the Volcano, Mrs. R. R. Weir, Miss E. Rocheford, J. P. Norton, Miss Giles, Miss Sinclair, Miss Macpherson, A. Macpherson, Miss E. Horner, Miss Mable Dryer, A. B. Watson, Master Schultz, Miss J. Neumann, Miss H. Putnam, Dr. Sinclair to join at Lahaina, for Volcano, Miss Byington, Mrs. Girard, Miss C. K. Lyman, L. T. Kenake, Mrs. E. G. Hitchcock, Miss Hitchcock, C. Kruter, Miss Maud E. Patey, Miss N. Eaton, M. Iuni, Miss E. Utterstron, E. Boyle, Joe Canario, S. Lalakea, W. K. Tucker, L. Taggart, F. Kirchhoff, Miss Brickwood, J. N. Kirkland, W. K. Tucker, W. Paddaky, Mrs. Creighton and daughter, Mrs. Weight, Miss C. Blaisdell, Miss Weight, Miss Lando, Miss D. Lishman, Miss Emma Akamu, Albert Nawahi, Arthur Watson, Antonio De Souza, W. H. Smith and wife, R. Stisser, for Laupahoehoe, K. Lidgate, W. Lidgate, Miss E. Horner, Miss M. Horner, Miss B. Horner, E. W. Barnard, Miss B. K. Williams, Mrs. Napala and child, Miss May Williams, Miss M. Uredenburg, George I. Brown and servant, E. E. McClanahan, Senator McCrosson, Miss A. Crystal, for Mahukona, A. C. Wall, C. K. Stillman, Jr., Miss A. Low, Miss E. Kawaiunui, for Lahaina, Dr. Milroy and wife, A. N. Hayseiden, Henry Boettger, Ben Clark, for Maalaea, W. Lanz, V. A. Vetteson.

Per stmr. Claudine, June 23, for Kailua—Miss Cross, Miss Carter, Miss M. A. Adams, Miss J. M. Soper, Roy Painter, Frank Painter, Miss F. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, D. H. Case, H. N. Landford, A. Langsi, Dr. Soga.

THE OLD RELIABLE



HACKFELD & CO. FILE A PROTEST

Hackfeld & Co. have lodged a protest with Collector Stackable against the closing of Lahaina as a port of entry. Hackfeld & Co. wish the time for the closing of the port extended until January 1st. They say that they have a number of vessels on the way to Lahaina with coal from Newcastle, and that it would be an inconvenience and an added expense if the port is closed.

Collector Stackable has not acted upon the matter as yet, and will probably take no action further than sending the protest to Washington.

The port will be closed on July 1, unless cable communication with Secretary Shaw by Hackfeld & Co. brings forth a new order.

Shipping Notes.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The Claudine came off the drydock yesterday. She had her hull painted. The S. S. Nebraskan is expected to get away for San Francisco next Saturday afternoon.

Hereafter the gasoline schooner Eclipse will stop at Kailua on her regular run to Hawaii ports.

The Wm. Bowden sailed for San Francisco yesterday afternoon. She took away 1350 tons of sugar.

The Arthur Sewall will sail for the Delaware Breakwater today if Capt. Jeffrey can complete his cargo of sugar. The Sewall will carry about 5500 tons of sugar.

The Blythwood has finished discharging 2350 tons of coal for W. G. Irwin at the Pacific Mail dock. She will commence taking on ballast this morning.

The Kinlau left for Hilo yesterday at noon crowded with passengers. She takes a large crowd of passengers bound for the Volcano, most of them being school teachers.

The Mauna Loa went on the Marine Railway. She has been laying at the Bishop wharf for the past few weeks, being cleaned and given a general overhauling. The repairs on her are now nearing completion.

J. A. Durrant the boatman was injured yesterday morning while running lines for the Nebraskan which was docking at the railroad wharf. A heaving line struck him in the face, cutting his right eye.

The Charles L. Woodbury, which arrived from Hawaii ports yesterday morning, lost an anchor at Paauhau last Sunday. The rough weather on the Hawaii coast caused the vessel to swing around at her moorings and the anchor chain carried away.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Nebraskan will sail at noon Saturday for San Francisco.

The Robert R. Hind got away yesterday afternoon for Elele.

The Lehua sailed for Molokai ports at five o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Solace is not expected to arrive before Saturday, and may not get in until Sunday.

The Nevada is scheduled to leave San Francisco tomorrow afternoon at one o'clock for Honolulu.

The Peking is expected tomorrow and will sail Saturday for San Francisco. She left Yokohama on time.

The steamer Kailua arrived early yesterday morning from Kailua and Niihau ports with 1500 bags of sugar.

The barkentine Wrestler got away yesterday morning for San Francisco. She tried to go out alone, but had finally to signal to the Fearless for a tow.

The American ship Jabez Howe arrived off port yesterday afternoon. She did not come inside, as no doctor could be secured to pass her. The Howe is fifty days from Newcastle with coal.

The Wilder steamer Helene made a record breaking sugar trip to Honolulu this week, returning yesterday afternoon at four o'clock with 12,990 bags of sugar. The Helene left Saturday evening on a special trip after sugar. She took on 6000 bags of sugar at Ockla and the same amount at Honolulu and returned yesterday, doing her load in less than two days. She is at the railroad wharf discharging her cargo.

Master A. C. Achong, Master J. A. Aleong, Master George Weight, Miss L. Weight, Miss A. Landford, Miss J. Landford, Brother Joseph, Brother Leonard, Brother Martin, Wong Kung, John Medeiros, Miss L. Richardson, Miss E. Cummings, Joseph Freiheira, Master John Gliza, Young In, Tung Kwai, Maria Nunes, Joe Borba, Master Norman Oss, Mrs. D. H. Davis, Mrs. Joseph Kirkland, Miss B. Pa, for Kailua, William Butter.

Per stmr. Lehua, June 24, for Molokai: E. J. Gay, Wm. Chillingworth, for Lanai: Wm. Goodwin, Mrs. L. Goodwin.

Per stmr. Kailua, for Kailua, June 25—Ching Kau, Ida Blockie, F. J. Cross, A. S. Wilcox and wife, I. P. Baldwin, F. S. Prescott, Dr. Goodhue and son, Mrs. Bickford, Rose Daly, Miss A. Nelbo, Chung Kau, Miss Smith, Hasty children (2), 25 deck.

HOUSE PASSES THE EIGHTEEN MONTHS BILL BY ITEMS

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Baldwin said he had looked into Judge Kailua's claim and was inclined at one time to vote for it over the veto, but concluded that to pass it would bring an endless amount of claims into the Legislature. Under the Republic the O. R. & L. Co. rested on its legal rights in the hope of obtaining an object more easily through the Legislature, but the Legislature declined to assume the functions of the courts. In the present case the speaker would support a bill or item to pay any judgment that might be rendered in favor of the claimant.

POLICE TELEPHONES.

Senator Achi in support of the veto on that subject, said the telephones in their houses enabled the police to stay at home and work about their places instead of reporting every morning in person to the deputy sheriff. They agreed to have the money taken out of their pay, yet now they came to the Legislature with a complaint. Every man who joined in this attempted raid ought to be discharged, and ten men would apply for every place made vacant. Lots of those men were his personal friends, but he could not avoid opposing their claims.

Senator Paris approved of the remarks of the previous speaker and said all of the men were notified that they would have to have a telephone.

Senator Kaohi quoted Senator Wilcox and members of the lower house as saying the police of the other islands were allowed telephones at public expense. He said his egg was one of the claimants, who had paid \$5 for uniform and \$5 for telephone for some years, and the \$30 to his name in the bill was not enough.

Senator Baldwin thought the only ones getting telephones free on the Maui force were sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and captains.

Senator J. T. Brown quoted Kalama of Hilo as protesting he did not want a telephone, as he lived near the court-house. When the voting began he said H. T. Laks and Wm. K. Keolani were captains and was understood to say Kalama, next on the list, also was a captain, but when President Crabbe blandly asked if all the Hilo police were captains he reduced Kalama's rank to a lieutenant's.

THE LOAN BILL.

The two years' appropriation bill under the Loan Act came up for third reading, which was in progress when the Senate took recess from 12 m. to 2 p. m.

A deadset was made by Senator McCandless to knock out the pet items of Senator Baldwin for wharves in the

Maui district. He said the bill was in excess of the Government's borrowing power and all on account of those Maui items. Senator Baldwin corrected him by saying the Maui items were in the bill as it came from the House and the increase was due to doubling the Honolulu wharves item. Further, he repeated his argument of yesterday that an excess over the borrowing limit would give the Government a certain degree of choice between expenditures that were necessary and those that might prove to be impracticable.

The assault was supported by only four votes.

Senator Paris moved to insert \$30,000 for a wharf at Kealahou Bay, as recommended by the Superintendent of Public Works. This was lost, 6 to 7. Senator McCandless, after the Kailua wharf item had passed, moved a reconsideration of the Kealahou Bay vote, "since the other islands were receiving consideration," on which Senator Baldwin sarcastically inquired if the member thought Oahu was the only island entitled to consideration. The motion was lost.

HONOLULU ARMORY RAISED.

On motion of Senator Isenberg the item of \$20,000 for an armory in Honolulu was raised to \$30,000. This was the only change of amount made in the bill at the morning session. Senator J. T. Brown had names of districts tacked upon items for schoolhouses on Hawaii, drawing from Senator Baldwin the facetious motion that "Sandwich Islands" be also inserted. This carried in a spirit of fun but immediately afterward reconsidered and reversed.

Senator Dickey made an unavailing attack on the new jail for Oahu, \$29,000, saying the old one was crowded "but would do."

Senator Achi secured an addition of \$13,000 for installing the high lift pump at Kailua, making the item \$23,000.

The bill passed third reading, 12 to 1. Cecil Brown voting the solitary no.

UNPAID BILLS.

The supplementary appropriations for unpaid bills of the departments passed second reading.

At 2:30 the Senate adjourned until this morning.

Sprains are often more serious than broken bones on account of not being properly treated. Apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely as soon as the injury is received and it will quickly restore the parts to a healthy condition. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

JUDGE GEAR SUSTAINS SUPERINTENDENT COOPER

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Judge Gear's decision on the County Act case, which was rendered yesterday morning, is sweeping enough to wipe the plaintiffs out of existence in their suing capacity, while conservative in refusing to touch the law in question beyond its creation of the Board of Public Institutions.

It was a mandamus suit brought by Governor Dole et al., constituting the Board of Public Institutions provided by the County Act, against Superintendent of Public Works H. E. Cooper, to compel him to surrender to plaintiffs as such board the custody and control of the public works and property which the law in question committed to that board's care and management. The judgment of the court is delivered thus:

"In this case I find that all the sections of the County Act which relate to the Board of Public Institutions are repugnant to Section 80 of the Organic Act and therefore void; and that they are not so intimately connected with the other parts of said County Act as to invalidate the latter, but that on the contrary the rest of said County Act is severable and can stand without the invalid portions. Judgment will therefore be for defendant."

The only point decided which affects the validity of the County Act as a whole is that of the admission of the legislative records, on which Judge Gear sustains the objections of the plaintiffs to the extent of holding that "this evidence is irrelevant and immaterial." Beyond this the court declared itself against deciding moot questions, or those not directly related to the cause at bar.

As to the constitutionality of the provision that calls into being the Board of Public Institutions, Judge Gear quotes the Organic Act relative to Territorial appointments, where it prescribes that certain boards shall be appointed by the Governor, as well as "any other boards of a public character that may be created by law." On this quotation he says:

"The County Act constitutes a Board of Public Institutions of the Territory and provides that its members shall consist of the Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General. All the duties and powers of this board are of a public character and it is a Territorial Board pure and simple. No juggling of words can take it out of the provision that the Governor shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint the members of 'any other boards of a public character that may be created by law.' It is certainly not a board of a 'private character.' The words of the Organic Act are too plain for construction, for their meaning is as plain as it would be possible to make them."

Continuing, the court points out that, considered as indirectly appointed by the Governor, the members of the Board as named in the Act could not all qualify, for the Secretary and the Governor himself are appointed by the President. Also, that even the appointees to office of the Governor, who as such office-holders are placed on the Board, are not selected by the Governor nor confirmed by the Senate on account of fitness for service on the Board, but of fitness for the particular duties of the offices to which they are appointed.

Preliminary to refusing to go into the validity of the Act, relative to questions raised outside of the legality of the Board of Public Institutions, Judge Gear says:

"There can be no question but that a statute may be valid in part and invalid in part and the fact that a part is invalid does not render the whole act invalid unless the provisions are so dependent that one cannot operate without the other, or so related in substance as to preclude the supposition that the Legislature would not have passed one without the other. This statement of the rules of interpretation and construction needs no citation of authority, for it is well settled."

LOCAL POSTAL RECEIPTS STEADILY INCREASING.

(Continued from page 5.)

production of the United States last year amounted to about 473,126 tons of sugar of which 163,126 were beet-sugar.

And if in order to foster an industry which in the beginning only represented 8 p. c. of the consumption of the country, there was no hesitation in taxing an article of prime necessity, such as sugar, to the amount of \$70,000,000 per annum, our claim for protection in a reasonable proportion to our Coffee is more than worthy of favorable consideration, if we remember that, under normal conditions, the production of Porto Rican coffee would bear about the same ratio to the total national consumption of coffee, as the production of the Louisiana sugar bore then to the total national consumption of sugar.

RICE.

This product suggests the same or similar arguments as those advanced on sugar.

Notwithstanding the smallness of its production, (for it must be remembered that the United States depends on foreign markets to supply its consumption of rice), it is nevertheless a fact, that the Dingley Tariff favors this staple in a most generous manner. If we consider that the duty of 2 cents per pound is more than the price at which a certain grade of East India rice can be obtained surpassing in quality the average Louisiana rice imported here.

By the application of the Dingley Tariff to our island and the consequent demand of American rice for this market, the results of Protection have been brought home to us in a most tangible manner.

The production of rice in Louisiana and other States which was only 137,000,000 lbs. in 1899, reached last year 284,000,000, or an increase of more than 100 p. c. in such a short period of time.

Cadet Examination.

Notice that the examination for cadetship to Annapolis was to be conducted at Honolulu by Congressional Delegate Kalaniana'ole, as well as by the local Civil Service Board and Captain White, commandant of the Naval Station. Professor A. B. Ingalls, the secretary of the Civil Service Board, was informed that the board was to conduct the examination. In addition to the mental examination, there will be a physical examination. The traveling expenses of the successful candidate to Annapolis are to be paid by the Navy Department. The candidates are Lando, winner of the competitive trial, and four alternates.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT

A Local Occurrence That Will Interest Many Readers in Honolulu

If, when a fog horn warns the mariner to sheer off the coast, he still hugs the shore and wrecks upon it, whose fault is it? If the red switch light it up and the engine driver deliberately pulls ahead and pitches into another train, blame the driver. If a careless workman will in spite of warning try to find out how many teeth a buzz saw has, and the saw tries to find out how many fingers the workman has, blame the workman, not the saw. If a sick man knows that a certain medicine is doing him good, and he carelessly neglects to use it, blame the man, not the medicine. If Honolulu people who have kidney complaint and backache will not take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills when they are endorsed by scores of citizens, blame the people, not the doctors. Read this endorsement:

Mr. John E. Bush of Punchbowl st., this city, is attached to the Hawaiian Interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

The Yacht La Paloma which has recently had a thorough overhauling will leave for a cruise to the other Islands next Saturday. Commodore Macfarlane will have as his guests, T. W. Hobron, Frank Halstead, Allan Dunn, and J. O. Carter. The first stop will be Kaunakakai, and from there the party will sail to Lahaina, thence back to Honolulu.



Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles

Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid.

These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders of first class buildings. Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, copper, galvanized steel screw plates. Send for illustrated book-let of our specialties, mailed free upon application. MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THIN PEOPLE

want to get fat and fat people want to get thin—human nature. If you are fat don't take Scott's Emulsion. It will make you gain flesh. If you are thin Scott's Emulsion is just what you need.

It is one of the greatest flesh producers known. Not temporary gains but healthy, solid flesh that will fill out the body where it is needed.

There's nothing better than Scott's Emulsion for weakness and wasting.

Scott's Emulsion is a food-medicine; not a stimulant; not a mere "extract" or so-called "wine" of cod liver oil. It contains the whole oil perfectly emulsified, which is the only way of preserving its valuable properties.

We'll send you a sample free upon request. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

BY AUTHORITY

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu. In re Dissolution of the Judd & Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Judd & Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before 9 o'clock a. m., July 15th, 1903, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 9 o'clock a. m., of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

A. N. KEPOKAI, Treasurer Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, May 6th, 1903. 2487

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On and after July 25th, 1903, at the office of J. Kaemakule, Kailua, N. Kona, Hawaii, may be applied for under conditions of the Land Act of 1895, for Right of Purchase Leases; more particularly described and set forth under Part VII of said Land Act.

1. All untaken lots in Kilauea-Kean Homestead Tract, Kau, Hawaii.

Appraised Value: \$1.00 to \$4.00 per acre.

2. A lot in Ooma 2, N. Kona, Hawaii, containing an area of 1039 acres.

Appraised Value: \$1.00 per acre.

Each applicant may not acquire more than one lot, and must have the necessary qualifications required of applicants under Part VII of said Land Act.

Also on the above date, at the hour of 12 noon, at the office of W. O. Aiken, Maui, will be sold at Public Auction, under special conditions of payment and improvement, a tract of Government land, containing an area of 360.0 acres, in Kahakulua, Maui.

Upset price: \$4.00 an acre.

For further particulars as to terms of above, plans, etc., apply at the offices of J. Kaemakule, Kailua, N. Kona, Hawaii; W. O. Aiken, Pala, Maui, or at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

Plan of the Kilauea-Kean Homestead Tract, may also be seen at the Court House, Waiohinu, Kau, Hawaii.

E. S. BOYD, Commissioner of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, June 23rd, 1903.

2488—June 26, 30, July 3.

FORECLOSURES

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Luis Vasconcellos to George Clark, dated January 16, 1898, recorded in Liber 179, Page 42, now held by Western and Hawaiian Investment Co., Ltd., as assignee, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 18th day of July, 1903, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle, attorney for mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, June 23, 1903.

WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT CO., LTD., Assignee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1. A lot containing 8.75 acres situate in Kapalaalaea, in North Kona, being a portion of R. P. (Grant) 3019.

2. A lot of 4 acres in Kailua I,